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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Reviews 'Complex, Contradictory' 1980 [Vishnevskiy, 28 Dec] CC 1
Iran, Iraq Agree to Mediation by UN Representative CC 6
Resumption of Talks on Indian Ocean Urged [Kozyakov] CC 6
Gulf States Planning 'Mutual Security Pact' [London MIDDLE EAST] CC 7
PRAVDA Views West's Reaction to OPEC Price Hike [Moseyev, 27 Dec] CC 8

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Official, Media Reaction to Iranian Terms Noted A 1
Baratov Comment A 1
Arbatov on 'Options' in USSR-U.S. Relations A 2
USCPA Official Hits Carter Stance on Poland [PRAVDA 26 Dec] A 3
New York TIMES Cited on 'Light Infantry' [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Dec] A 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Soviet-Mongolian Cooperation Panel Ends Work [PRAVDA 23 Dec] C 1
Khaldeyev-Led CPSU Delegation on Study Visit to MPR [PRAVDA 24 Dec] C 1
Homeward-Bound MPR Aide Has Talks With Novikov [PRAVDA 26 Dec] C 1
Japanese Economy Hurt by Anti-Soviet Policy [Tsvetov] C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Reports Deny Alleged Fleeing of DRA Officials D 1
Deputy Prime Minister D 1
Minister of Mining D 1
Korotkov on U.S. 'Involvement' in Afghanistan D 1
Results of Patriotic Forces Conference Viewed [Kornilov] D 2
Education Minister Visits India; Interview Cited D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vietnamese General on Ties With Indochina, USSR [Oleynik in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Dec] E 1
Vo Nguyen Giap in Moscow, Pays Tribute to Kosygin [Hanoi] E 2
Navy Chief Attends Vietnamese Embassy Reception [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Dec] E 2
Pen Sovan Stops in Moscow on Way Home From Cuba [PRAVDA 26 Dec] E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Antisocialists Use 'Solidarity' To Subvert F 1
Moscow Polish Report F 1
Shalygin Notes Extensive USSR Aid to Poland F 1
Further Reportage on Zhivkov-Gromyko Meeting [PRAVDA 24 Dec] F 2
Gromyko's Thanks for Prize [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 24 Dec] F 4
USSR-Romania Cooperation Protocol Summarized [PRAVDA 23 Dec] F 5
CPSU Workers Delegation Visits Yugoslavia [PRAVDA 27 Dec] F 6

WESTERN EUROPE

Muskie's NATO 'Four-Point Plan' Assailed G 1
[Mikhaylov in PRAVDA 24 Dec]
Conference Markings PCF's 60th Anniversary Noted [PRAVDA 27 Dec] G 3
Finnish, Soviet Societies Sign Agreements G 4
Greece Officially Joins Common Market 1 Jan G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Gen Jones Expresses Satisfaction Over Cairo Visit H 1
Reportage on Kissinger Visit to Middle East H 1
Visit Not 'Private' [Zlatorunskiy] H 1
Myakishev Commentary H 2
Khomeyni Supporters Hold Anti-Qotbzadeh Rallies H 3
[Filippov in PRAVDA 27 Dec]
'Arafat Calls for End to Iranian-Iraqi War H 3
Fatah Official Interviewed on Israel, Camp David H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Chad War Developments, Peace Prospects Traced J 1
[Korovikov in PRAVDA 28 Dec]
Oueddei Speaks Out Against Outside Interference J 2
Guinea's Diallo Received by Kuznetsov 22 Dec [PRAVDA 23 Dec] J 3
Mariam Remarks on Somalia's Expansionist Ideas J 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Past, Future Soviet-Cuban Trade Cooperation Listed [Stroganov] K 1
IZVESTIYA Praises Cuba's Role in World Affairs [Editorial, 25 Dec] K 1
Soviet, Brazilian Parliamentarians Issue Report K 2
NOVOYE VREMYA Defends Rap of Ambassador White [Baryshev, No 51] K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Usubaliyev Speech at Kirgiz Party Plenum [SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 15 Nov] R 1
Rasulov Speech at Tadzhik Party Plenum Reported R 6
[KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 18 Nov]
Baptist Leader Describes Religion in USSR R 12
RSFSR Paper Discusses Media Audience Research R 12
[Korobeynikov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 20 December]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Communications Minister Describes Future Projects S 1
Briefs: Oil Pipeline; Tyumen Oil Production S 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Successes, Failings of Army Press Reviewed [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Dec] V 1
Yepishev Visits Novosibirsk Military Academy V 3
[Batarchuk in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Dec]
Deputy Defence Minister Writes in Army Paper V 3
[Petrov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Dec]

PRAVDA REVIEWS 'COMPLEX, CONTRADICTORY' 1980

LD311313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 80 p 4

[Sergey Vishnevskiy article under the rubric "Notes of a Specialist in International Affairs": "A Year of Struggle and Achievements"]

[Text] The year 1980 is drawing to a close. Mankind is thinking, as is traditional, about the complex, contradictory events of the year which is ending, since experience, as Goethe wrote, is life's eternal teacher.

During these days, as we approach the new year, all kinds of appraisals are made. The transatlantic weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT write of the "fears and uncertainties of 1980." AFP published a chronology of 1980 the other day. Out of the many events the editors have selected only some 40 facts--mainly about acts of violence and terror, coups d'etat and so forth. "That is how things were in 1980," the agency sums up with unusual levity.

No, that is not at all how the past year looks to us.

This year progressive manking widely marked the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth. Turning again and again to the legacy of the brilliant thinker and revolutionary fighters for progress and peace became convinced what a mighty weapon is offered by Leninist theory and methodology in approaching the study of the historical process. If, as V.I. Lenin taught, "you take things on the largest scale, details and trivia disappear and the main motive forces which determine world history become clear."

In the multicolored kaleidoscope of events in our time, these forces stand out clearly: the community of socialist states, the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation movement. Progressive changes continue in the world under their increasing influence.

The year 1980 was marked by the high pitch of the class struggle in the international arena and the keen confrontation between the forces of progress and peace and imperialist reaction. It was a difficult year for detente. Its lessons teach enhanced vigilance. At the same time they indicate the might potential available to the revolutionary forces of today and to the peace-loving peoples, who are capable of achieving an improvement in the international political climate.

Dynamism and Love of Peace

Lenin's prediction that in the confrontation between the two social systems the correlation of forces will change steadily in favor of socialism is being fulfilled before our very eyes.

We are now at an important, crucial stage in the socioeconomic and political life of our state and the fraternal countries. The 26th CPSU Congress will determine strategy and tactics for the struggle in the next stage of communist building. In the socialist countries, the fraternal parties' congresses have been held or preparations are under way for the supreme party forums. Tens of millions of people are participating actively in the formulation of plans for peaceful creation for the next 5 and 10 years.

The 10th 5-Year Plan, which is drawing to a close, will take a worthy place in the history of our people's heroic deeds. Over the 5 years the land of the soviets has advanced in all directions of economic and social development. Its economic and defense potential has increased considerably. Soviet people are discussing in a businesslike way the CPSU Central Committee's draft "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period Through 1990."

The humanist, creative nature of the CPSU's economic and social strategy are noted by many foreign observers. "What should we learn from Russia?" India's NATIONAL HERALD writes of the impressive progress in the USSR under that heading. Nor can our ideological opponents deny the achievements of real socialism. America's TIME weekly admits" "In many indicators--electrification, the number of doctors and nurses per capita, the teacher-pupil ratio, the number of books published annually--the USSR is an advanced and advancing society." In the USSR, the magazine notes, "the population's living standard is undoubtedly improving" and Soviet citizens live better than 10 years ago.

Socialism's fundamental advantages over capitalism are manifested in concrete form in the socioeconomic and political development of the community of fraternal states as a whole. The fraternal countries' economic development is distinguished, as before, by stability. Even that anticommunist across the ocean Nitze, leader of the hawks, admits that "their economy is better able to withstand adverse weather" than the capitalist economy.

Reproduction conditions are creating certain difficulties for the fraternal countries. A major problem is associated with the growth in expenditure on the extraction of fuel and raw materials and the nonrenewable nature of these resources. In these conditions increasing significance is attached to improving the international socialist division of labor and consistently implementing a course of economic integration. At L.I. Brezhnev's traditional Crimea meetings with leaders of the fraternal countries, special attention was devoted this year to the effectiveness of national economic ties and to increasing the role of specialization and coproduction on the basis of coordinated long-term cooperation programs.

Socialism is a young, growing social organism in which not everything has yet settled down; in some respects it still bears the imprint of past historical eras. Fundamentally new, complex tasks must be resolved by means of the resolution of internal nonantagonistic contradictions, which we are under fire from imperialism and its agents.

Socioeconomic difficulties have arisen in Poland this year. NATO circles are trying take advantage of them and have launched a provocative, subversive campaign to "destabilize" the socialist system in Poland. But as the Polish saying goes, the sausage is not the dog. The republic's communists and working people will be able to overcome the difficulties which have arisen and ensure the country's further development along the socialist path--that conviction was expressed by the participants in the meeting of leading figures from the Warsaw Pact states held in Moscow in December. The PZPR and the Polish people can count firmly on the fraternal solidarity and support of the Warsaw Pact countries. The community states will permit nobody to undermine their peoples' socialist gains.

Peaceful creation in the socialist countries is inextricably associated with the implementation of a peace-loving foreign policy. This is a logical, organic linkage. Every objective observer is aware that the impressive program for building a new society outlined for a whole decade can only be successfully implemented in an atmosphere of peace. That is why the fraternal states give first place to the interests of consolidating peace in their foreign policy. That was convincingly confirmed by the meetings of Warsaw Pact countries' leaders.

Generators of Tension

The chroniclers will obviously mark down 1980 as a year in history which reflects very vividly the dialectics of the development of international relations in present-day conditions. Negative and positive phenomena and trends in the world situation are interwoven in the year's events.

Two basic directions in international life have emerged with extreme clarity. "In the world arena," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "a political struggle is under way between the forces advocating peace, respect for the peoples' rights and the relaxation of tension and the forces of oppression, militarism and aggression."

The main generator of tension is the U.S. military-industrial complex, which since the mid-seventies has been stepping up the pressure on Washington administrations, seeking a sharp turn in state policy toward militarization and adventurism. Over a number of years, under pressure from the military-industrial complex, NATO's military preparations have been accelerated, international talks have been sabotaged and attempts to subject other states to U.S. domination have become more frequent.

According to the prominent American historian George Kennan, the militarist policy arises from a feeling of fear. The strategists of the historically doomed system are frightened by the change in the correlation of forces in favor of socialism. They want to turn back the wheel of history--to the times of their own undivided domination.

More than a year ago Jimmy Carter's administration implemented a series of militarist measures. A 5-year U.S. military program was announced. Under Washington's pressure the NATO Council session adopted a decision on the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. After this "artillery preparation" American imperialism launched a frontal counteroffensive against detente.

In early January Carter's government set its course toward the sharp exacerbation of relations with the Soviet Union. It behaved like a bull in a china shop. Its actions showed how much harm can come from a short period of recklessness in politics. Economic, scientific, cultural and other ties between the United States and the USSR were ostentatiously curtailed--ties which had been built up carefully, step by step, over many years to form a fabric of mutually advantageous cooperation. A boycott of the Moscow Olympics--which failed, incidentally--was announced. The ratification of the SALT II treaty was stopped. All this was represented with shameless cynicism as "retaliatory measures" for the Soviet Union's assistance to the DRA. The people on the banks of the Potomac were infuriated by the fact that the "victorious" scenario of the undeclared war unleashed by the United States and China and their accomplices against the DRA was thwarted and that they did not succeed in creating an imperialist bridgehead on the USSR's southern borders.

Rage is a poor political adviser. The U.S. President threatened: "The Soviet Union must pay a visible price. As you can see, people across the ocean do not know their history very well, forgetting that it is senseless to speak to the Soviet states in the language of threats.

The false story about "retaliatory measures" was only a propaganda cover--and riddled with holes at that--for imperialism's aggressive line. That became extremely clear when, again in January, the White House published the so-called "Carter doctrine." Its main postulate is the claim to global domination.

The aggressive nature of U.S. foreign policy program was revealed still more when the content of Presidential Directive 59, on the "new nuclear strategy," became known in the summer. Under cover of false references to the possibility of the "limited" use of weapons of mass destruction, the authors of that strategy set themselves the goal of introducing into people's minds the idea of the "acceptability" of waging a nuclear war, and are themselves elaborating plans for a first strike against socialist states. Washington intends to destroy the approximate equilibrium of forces between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact, the NATO, to achieve military superiority.

The militarist U.S. plans and actions are spearheaded against the socialist countries. At the same time U.S. hegemonist designs pose a threat to many other states, the developing states above all. The oil-rich regions of southwest Asia have been declared a sphere of "vitally important U.S. interests." An armada of U.S. and other NATO countries' warships is drawn up there. That is the region which is intended to be the site of the permanent military presence of the vanguard of the gendarme Rapid Deployment Force. It is no accident that it was there that the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran--tragic in its senselessness--flared up. [paragraph continues]

The imperialists are trying to take advantage of that war and further destabilize the situation in the Near and Middle East, which had already been exacerbated as a result of the Camp David deal. Underlying the "Carter doctrine" is the desire to restore the unhindered dominance of the multinational corporations in the developing world.

The West European NATO countries and also Japan are becoming increasingly aware that American strategy poses a danger to their national interests. The scales are falling from their eyes. Observant West Europeans discern that behind the Pentagon's "new military strategy" and behind plans for the deployment of new American missiles there lies the intention to turn the old continent into a zone of nuclear war and the target of a retaliatory strike. The blatant American demand that the NATO allies and Japan take on an even heavier burden of military expenditure is also aimed at undermining those countries' competitiveness in the acute struggle within imperialism.

People in various countries are speaking, with reason, of the increased American threat to the whole world. "American diplomacy," the transatlantic historian R. Steele notes, "has been cynical and obsessed in the past.... But never before has it succeeded in simultaneously breaking off contacts with its main rival, undermining the allies' confidence and causing the alienation of neutrals of all political hues."

A dangerous new phenomenon in international life is the partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism. Despite the modification of certain Maoist concepts relating to the country's internal development the PRC's foreign policy strategy remains unchanged. Its pivot is great-power chauvinism and hegemonism. The thesis on the inevitability of war has by no means been relegated to the archives. As before, the Soviet Union is declared to be "enemy No 1."

It is on an anti-Soviet basis that the Beijing hegemonists' alignment with the imperialists is being strengthened. The United States has established direct contacts with Beijing in the military sphere. "Parallel actions" have been defined which are aimed at exacerbating international tension. "The "parallel actions" fan militarist trends in Japan and exacerbate the situation in various parts of Asia and throughout the world.

Text for Detente

Nonetheless it was in vain that the Western propaganda services performed the funeral rites for detente a year ago. Although the Washington strategists and their accomplices have introduced many negative elements into international life, they have not heeded the contemporary realities.

Detente, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum noted, is the natural result of the correlation of forces which has become established in the world arena in recent decades. It has put down deep roots in present-day international life. The objective opportunities and sociopolitical forces exist which are capable of preventing the backsliding into cold war and of ensuring peaceful coexistence.

A most important factor operating in favor of the amelioration of the international climate is the principled, effective foreign policy of peace implemented by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The USSR and its allies, which possess tremendous strength and potential, display restraint and firmness, do not yield to provocations and at the same time resolutely rebuff the sinister intrigues of the champions of tension. The consistent implementation of the peace program put forward by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by our party's 25th congress had a tremendous positive effect on the course of events in 1980.

The leaders of France, the FRG and other states acknowledged the need to continue the dialogue with the USSR and the other socialist countries. L.I. Brezhnev's talks with French President V. Giscard d'Estaing and FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt confirmed the will to extend mutually advantageous cooperation.

The U.S. Government's attempts to bring about the Soviet Union's international isolation failed. The USSR purchased from other countries the necessary quantity of goods whose sale was banned by the American administration. Trade turnover with capitalist countries is growing. It was industrialists and farmers in the United States and those countries which yielded to Washington's pressure who had to pay the "visible price" of the embargo.

Despite U.S. diplomacy's attempts to organize a "psychological warfare" operation at the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the all-European conference, by the end of the year that forum's work was becoming increasingly businesslike. The meeting's attention is focused on the initiative on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The increased complexity of the international situation makes the task of military detente even more urgent. In all salients of the struggle for arms limitation and disarmament the USSR and the other socialist states put forward constructive proposals and took concrete practical steps in 1980. Here are a few of these initiatives and actions: the range of measures to curb the arms race and bring about disarmament included in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact states; The Warsaw Pact Countries' proposal on holding a summit meeting to eliminate hotbeds of tension and prevent war; the Soviet-American talks, commenced on the USSR's initiative, on questions of nuclear arms limitation in Europe; the Soviet Union's completion of the unilateral withdrawal from the GDR of 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military hardware; the socialist countries' new constructive proposals at the Vienna talks.

At the 35th UN General Assembly session the Soviet delegation put forward an initiative "on certain urgent measures to reduce the danger of war." The main ideas in the Soviet proposals are embodied in the session's important decisions.

A tremendous response was aroused by the Soviet initiative on normalizing the situation in the Persian Gulf region. Agreement between the states concerned on the basis of the proposal put forward by L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to India would be a reliable guarantee ensuring the sovereign rights and security of countries in the region.

Peace-loving public forces play an increasing role in the intensive struggle against militarism. The Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament and the world parliament of the peoples for peace helped to activate antiwar forces.

The enemies of detente have miscalculated again. They were unable to erase this process from international life.

An instructive epilogue to the year was the resounding bankruptcy of J. Carter's government. The main reason for his defeat in the 4 November election was the voters' widespread dissatisfaction with the failure of the Democratic administration's socio-economic program--a program which was sacrificed to the policy of "missiles instead of butter." A substantial factor in the defeat was the extensive protest against adventurism in conducting foreign policy affairs.

Sensible Americans, like the prominent observer C. Critchey, for instance, assume that the "improved worldwide climate for detente with the Soviet Union" is an important, real factor with which R. Reagan's administration will have to reckon.

Looking ahead to tomorrow, Harvard sociologist Daniel Bell spreads his hands helplessly: "There is no sense in predicting the future. Too much is left to chance." Yes, that is how it is in a society without a future.

It is different in the socialist world. Marxism-Leninism arms us with a scientific understanding of the prospects for social development, helps us to elaborate well-founded creative plans and inspires a feeling of historical optimism. Ahead lie new creative quests and new achievements along the path of the revolutionary renewal of the world.

IRAN, IRAQ AGREE TO MEDIATION BY UN REPRESENTATIVE

LD011835 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] New York, 1 Jan, TASS--It was announced at the United National headquarters that the governments of Iran and Iraq agreed to receive a representative of the United Nations secretary general for the promotion of the settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict O. Palme. A report that was published here says that after consultations held with the governments of Iran and Iraq, O. Palme will make a second trip to the region from January 13 to January 19 of this year so as to take efforts for the ending of the conflict jointly with the leaders of the two countries.

O. Palme already held talks in Tehran and Baghdad last November.

RESUMPTION OF TALKS ON INDIAN OCEAN URGED

LD311400 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The situation in the Persian Gulf remains tense, even explosive. Some people compare it to a smoking volcano ready to erupt at any moment. An analysis by our observer Vladislav Kosyakov. This is what he writes:

The most disturbing thing seems to be the fact passions are running high, with new conflicts being added to the existing ones. No one can say what next will happen in this region with such a tight knot of various interests of many states, unless really constructive and peaceful steps are taken with due account for all the factors. The point is not only that it is necessary to take into account the legitimate interests of the United States and other countries that are buying large amounts of oil they need there and take it from (?there along) sea (?lanes) mostly. This is indeed a factor of vital importance for the Americans as well as for the people of Europe, Japan, and other countries.

And yet this is not the only factor. The main thing apparently is that on the shores of the Persian Gulf and the adjacent part of the Indian Ocean there are dozens of nations with their own aspirations and desires. They are at home, on their own soil. It is they who own the local oilfields and other natural resources. Colonialists used to rule the area until recently, but the local people would not like to be masters of their own destiny and their own wealth. Even the largest and (?most modern) of aircraft carriers from the other part of the world can hardly be an obstacle towards that.

On the other hand the buildup of armed forces by the United States and other NATO countries in the region runs counter to the demands of almost all the coastal states and the United Nations that the Indian Ocean should be turned into a zone of peace. For example a great Asian power, India, that holds a clear resolute stand on the issue, justifiably believes that an expansion of the network of American military bases and other military preparations create a threat to peace. One has to consider this too.

Naturally the Soviet Union is also far from indifferent to the developments in the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean, as southern Soviet border runs nearby and the sea lanes in the region link the West and the East of this country. The [word indistinct] Soviet people are concerned about what is happening in the area. We are interested in a normal, calm situation there. How is it possible to ensure peace in the region? Apparently this can be done only with due account for all the most important factors, not through a unilateral build up of armed forces by any country or group of countries but by taking into consideration all the factors and by respecting the legitimate interests of other people. This is the approach outlined in the five-point Soviet proposal that President Brezhnev put forward during his recent friendly visit to India.

These Soviet proposals are an invitation to talks, to a dialogue which should be taking place on a realistic basis with mutual respect and in the course of which both United States and other countries could naturally put forward their own ideas. Incidentally there was a precedent in the past, in 1977, when talks began between the Soviet Union and the United States about reducing on a mutual basis their military presence in the Indian Ocean, but in February 1978, long before the Afghan events Washington suspended the talks unilaterally and started to build up its forces in the region.

The events since then nevertheless confirm again and again that hopes for a lasting peace in the region are linked not with the arrival there of more and more planes and aircraft carriers but with resumption of the talks and a dialogue between all interested states.

GULF STATES PLANNING 'MUTUAL SECURITY PACT'

LD311455 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] London, 31 Dec, TASS--The reactionary regimes in the Persian Gulf area, obviously promoted by Washington, are nurturing plans of forming a certain "mutual security pact," in other words a military alliance to fight against the national-liberation movement, writes the London journal MIDDLE EAST, referring to reliable Arab sources.

Saudi Arabia champions and executes the idea of such a military alliance, according to the journal. Saudi Arabia tries to draw into the venture Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. The plans now being nurtured by right-wing Arab rulers, envisage military interference into affairs of other parties to the "alliance" under the pretext of struggle against "internal or external subversive activities against the state."

Under the same pretext, plans envisage "intensified cooperation at the level of police and internal security forces," of six countries which are to form "a Persian alliance." Saudi Arabia urges these states to become militarily self-sufficient through building up, equipping and raising the combat preparedness of their regular armed forces. It is not secret that all these countries are military clients of Western states, primarily the United States and Britain.

The former shah of Iran in his time zealously advocated formation of a collective security pact, and that alone testifies to the reactionary essence of the military bloc plan.

The MIDDLE EAST points out that other countries of the region turn down the idea of such a military alliance. That was stated, particularly by an Iraqi representative. As to Iran, the journal stresses in conclusion, highly placed religious leader of that country Seyed 'Ali Hameneyi pointed out that the plan was conceived "to defend the interests of a foreign power," but not "to ensure security" of the region.

PRAVDA VIEWS WEST'S REACTION TO OPEC PRICE HIKE

LD311639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 80 p 3

[Rafail Moseyev "Commentator's Column": "Rejecting Interference"]

[Text] OPEC has decided to increase the price of exported oil by approximately 10 percent. This measure has been taken in view of the increased cost of the goods coming into the OPEC countries from the United States, West Europe and Japan and the continuing inflationary fever in the capitalist world.

The oil-producing states' decision has caused unconcealed irritation in the West. "We are extremely disappointed at this decision." U.S. Energy Secretary C. Duncan declared. "The move is economically unjustified," echoed White House Press Secretary J. Powell, who on behalf of the American administration expressed the hope that OPEC would review its decision. The reactionary press is publishing numerous commentaries accusing the oil-producing states of "economic sabotage" against the West, although it is well know that what lies at the bottom of the growing energy difficulties in the capitalist world is primarily the oil monoplies' rapacious policy.

The propaganda outcry over the OPEC countries' raising the price of oil is yet further graphic evidence of the imperialist powers' desire to interfere in the oil-producing states' affairs, to pressure them and to control their natural resources.

The hostile charges against OPEC are designed to camouflage the hegemonist schemes of Washington and its NATO allies regarding the oil-rich areas of the globe, particularly the Persian Gulf zone and the Indian Ocean. On the farefetched pretext of defending its "vital interests," Washington has massed a powerful naval armada in that zone, is intensively building up armaments and is expanding the network of military bases. The United States is trying to justify its aggressive aspirations with false talk of a "Soviet threat" to the oil resources there. Washington's militarist preparations are directed against the Persian Gulf countries' vital interests and damage their security and national sovereignty.

Against the background of the aggressive U.S. actions, the international public, as press reports demonstrate, is particularly appreciative of the Soviet peace proposals for safeguarding peace in the Persian Gulf zone, which were set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the Indian Parliament. These proposals, the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN writes, have been greeted with profound satisfaction by the region's peoples, who perceive in them a serious intention to eliminate the danger of war and ensure peace and stability there.

OFFICIAL, MEDIA REACTION TO IRANIAN TERMS NOTED

LD312150 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1507 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 31 Dec, (TASS)--In an atmosphere of continuing anti-Iranian hysteria in the United States, American ultraright wingers are demanding the immediate military intervention into the affairs of Iran on the pretext of "resolving the American hostage crisis."

One of the leaders of the ultrareactionary "Coalition for Peace From a Position of Strength," the retired General D. Graham, said that the United States must mine Iranian territorial waters around Khark Island in the Persian Gulf, on which the main oil port of Iran is situated. Graham, who was in his time the director of intelligence in the Pentagon, said that he has "alternatives" on measures which "should be taken against Iran." As "possible variations" of pressure on Tehran he has suggested the bombing of targets in the oil industry of Iran or the seizure of Khark Island itself.

Another "alternative" solution to the American-Iranian crisis was put forward by Republican Senator R. Stafford. He suggested the seizure of "a group of Iranians" as hostages and their treatment in a similar manner.

The maintenance of an atmosphere of anti-Iranian psychosis in the country is helped by the official position of the present administration in the United States, in essence refusing to satisfy the just demands of the Iranian Government, which has proposed conditions for freeing the American hostages who are being held on charges of spying. White House Press Secretary Powell has virtually rejected the possibility that the J. Carter administration will comply with the conditions proposed by Iran for freeing the hostages. In his words the United States "is not prepared to reward Iran for having seized the hostages."

Meanwhile the Government of Iran is trying to obtain from the United States not some kind of "reward" but the return of its own cash assets which are being held by American banks and have been frozen by President Carter, as well as the riches stolen by the former shah of Iran, which belong to the Iranian people and were taken out of the country.

On the last day of the outgoing year yet another round of talks has ended in Washington between representatives of the U.S. administration and Algeria. The latter, as is known, are acting as mediators in the conflict between the United States and Iran on the question of the American hostages. The Algerian representatives were handed the American reply for onward transmission to Iran. However, as is clear from the statement by W. Christopher, deputy secretary of state, the new reply only paraphrases previous American proposals, which have already been rejected by the Iranian side.

Baratov Comment

LD312206 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 31 Dec 80

["A Game With Dishonest Intentions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Dec, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Baratov writes:

In recent days official Washington and U.S. news media launched a propagandist game the aim of which is to convince the world public opinion that the U.S. administration ostensibly seeks to find ways for an "amicable" solution to the U.S.-Iranian crisis. Spokesmen of the Department of State and the White House and major U.S. newspapers and television companies are participating in widely advertising "concessions" to Iran, which the USA is ready to make, in particular, proposals to somewhat slacken trade sanctions and defreeze a small part of the Iranian assets in the USA and the means plundered by the shah's regime in exchange for the release of the U.S. diplomats detained in Tehran on charges of espionage activities.

AS CBS emphasized, the U.S. administration declined to meet Tehran's demand for the remittance of 24,000 million dollars to one of Algerian banks as a "guarantee" but offered, however, its versions to achieve a settlement. The new U.S. message propounds the idea that it is in the interests of the Iranians to complete the working out of a solution to the crisis now rather than waiting for Reagan's (?advent) to power.

In order to compel Tehran to accept the U.S. terms it was decided in Washington to resort to the tried-and-tested method of political blackmail. U.S. officials state that if Iran does not accept the U.S. terms now it will be still more difficult for it to come to terms with the new administration.

It is, no doubt, to substantiate such arguments that the United States has concentrated about 40 U.S. combatant ships including three aircraft carriers with 200 planes in the Persian Gulf area now. Yesterday's speech by retired General Daniel Graham, one of the leaders of [word indistinct] reactionary organisation "Coalition for Peace from the Position of Strength" is also indicative of the U.S. intention to continue to use threats by weapons as the main "arguments" in settling U.S.-Iranian differences. On the plea of solving the crisis with the U.S. hostages, he demanded that the United States plant mines in Iranian territorial waters around Khark Island in the Persian Gulf, in which Iran's chief oil port is situated. As possible versions of pressure on Tehran he suggested a bombing of oil-industry facilities of Iran or a seizure of Khark Island.

On the same day Republican Senator Robert Stafford came up with a proposal which by its adventuristic and malicious character is up to the demands of the raging retired general. He urged the U.S. authorities to seize as a repressive measure a certain number of Iranians and to treat them accordingly.

All this is an evidence of the U.S. intention to use the question of the hostages as a plea for the use of military force against Iran. Manifest is an obvious double game of Washington which, while publicly stating its good intentions to settle the points-at-issue with Iran, at the same time continues to nurture plans of a direct aggression against that country.

ARBATOV ON 'OPTIONS' IN USSR-U.S. RELATIONS

LD011348 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Our guest speaker today is Dr Georgiy Arbatov, a leading expert in Soviet-American relations and director of the Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies:

I would like to thank the North American service of Radio Moscow for this opportunity to wish the American people a very happy new year. We enter the new year with hopes and concerns and anxieties. I believe that 1981 will be very different from 1980 for the Americans. The outgoing year has been a year of the presidential elections and it has been filled with passsionate struggle. Now that the elections are behind, the nation, both politicians and ordinary Americans, face a year of (?everyday work). All of us, and I believe the Americans too, are interested in prospects of Soviet-American relations. At the moment all options are open--that is, the Soviet-American relations can either improve or deteriorate. They can also remain the same which to my mind will lead to their deterioration. Not very good relations between any two nations are prone to deteriorate further unless efforts are made to prevent them from doing so.

The Soviet Union's stand on relations with the United States are clearcut and straightforward. President Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders have repeatedly stressed that the Soviet Union is in favor of better Soviet-American relations. At the moment the Soviet people just as American people are waiting for the incoming administration to take a definite stand. We hope that this stand will be one of commonsense and realism. I have already had occasion to say that to support good Soviet-American relations, one does not need to be devoted to America's institutions or ideals.

It is enough to be devoted to one's own country and people because their interests require that relations with the United States should be normal or, better still, good. The same goes for the Americans. To support normalization of relations with the Soviet Union is enough to be a patriot for America because the vital interests of the United States require that relations between our countries should be good.

In conclusion I would like to express the hope that realism and commonsense will prevail in Soviet-American relations and that they will develop in a peaceful and constructive way.

USCPA OFFICIAL HITS CARTER STANCE ON POLAND

LD311439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Bogus Concern"]

[Text] New York, 25 Dec--J. West, member of the U.S. Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, has authored an article in WORLD magazine exposing the interference by the American authorities and venal labor union bosses in Poland's affairs on the bogus pretext of "defending Polish workers' rights."

None other than President J. Carter, the author of the article writes, has publicly voiced "satisfaction and admiration" at the development of events in Poland in recent months and supported the interruptions in work at enterprises which took place in that country. However, if you examine the roots of this stance, it becomes clear that the President was guided by no means by sincere concern for the workers and the triumph of justice. The stance clearly manifested the class approach of a stooge of the capitalists and enemies of socialism who has seen these events as an opportunity to harm the cause of socialism.

J. Carter's posing as a "defender of workers' interests," the article goes on to say, is graphically exposed by the fact that it is precisely during his term as president that big capital has mounted the broadest and most resolute offensive against the American labor unions since the thirties.

As for the inflammatory remarks and actions of L. Kirkland and the other AFL-CIO leaders, J. West stresses, the leadership of that labor union federation has long since deserted to positions of anticommunism and of doing big capital's bidding.

NEW YORK TIMES CITED 'LIGHT INFANTRY'

LD301457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Instrument for Interference"]

[Text] New York, 22 Dec--Restoring once again to the bogus "Soviet military threat" myth, the Pentagon is expediting preparations for armed interference in various regions of the world. To this end, the New York TIMES reports, the U.S. Army has set about creating a new type of combat unit--a "light infantry division"--that is regarded here as an addition to the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force." The unit is conceived as a "multipurpose" combat unit for use both in the "European theater of military operations" and outside it.

According to the Pentagon strategists' scheme, it will be transported mostly by air. To this end, the paper writes, the Pentagon has already begun developing and producing lightweight versions of the most modern powerful weapons, including a new type of tank, and also transport facilities and facilities for communications, the collection of intelligence and "electronic warfare."

SOVIET-MONGOLIAN COOPERATION PANEL ENDS WORK

LD311705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--The 20th session of the Soviet-Mongolian intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation was held in Moscow 17-22 December.

The Soviet delegation was headed by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Mongolian delegation by D. Maydar, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

Guided by the agreements in principle reached during the talks between the Soviet and Mongolian party and government delegations in October 1976 and the subsequent meetings in the Crimea between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal, the commission examined the issues involved in further expanding and deepening Soviet-Mongolian economic, scientific and technical cooperation and rendering it more effective.

The sides noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Mongolian economic cooperation in 1976-1980 continued to develop fruitfully in accordance with the directives of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 17th MPRP Congress and on the basis of the agreement on economic cooperation and the long-term trade agreement signed 27 May 1976. These agreements are being successfully implemented.

The commission discussed questions connected with introducing the results of joint scientific and technical research into the Mongolian national economy and the main avenues of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia in 1981-1985, stressing that this cooperation is having a positive effect on the solution of important scientific and technical problems in the Mongolian national economy.

Views were exchanged and specific measures were outlined concerning the implementation of the programs for further expanding and deepening all-round Soviet-Mongolian cooperation to which both sides attach great importance as effective new forms of cooperation. During the session a protocol on trade between the USSR and Mongolia in 1981 and other documents were signed.

The work of the commission took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

KHALDEYEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION ON STUDY VISIT TO MPR

LD311717 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of CPSU workers headed by M.I. Khaldeyev, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of the journal PARTIYANAYA ZHIZN, was in Mongolia 16-23 December to exchange experience of party work in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP]. The delegation was received by Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural.

HOMEWARD-BOUND MPR AIDE HAS TALKS WITH NOVIKOV

LD311453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 25 December a meeting took place between I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and N. Jagvaral, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, who had stopped over in Moscow on his way from Havana. During the conservation, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Mongolian economic cooperation.

JAPANESE ECONOMY HURT BY ANTI-SOVIET POLICY

OW021035 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Prime Minister Suzuki's new year interview with domestic newspapers and radio-television networks was made public in Tokyo.

Prime Minister Suzuki again spoke as if the development and strengthening of exchanges and contacts between Japan and the Soviet Union in the political and economic spheres depend on whether the so-called northern territories question, a question which does not practically exist in Japan-Soviet relations, is resolved or not.

As a condition for concluding a peace treaty with the Soviet Union, he cited the fulfillment of Japan's territorial demands on the Soviet Union. Thus, Prime Minister Suzuki showed that the Japanese ruling circles still have no intention of establishing close good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union.

Touching on Japan-Soviet economic relations, Prime Minister Suzuki said that the government would deal with this question cautiously, deciding on its attitude case by case regarding concrete projects of economic cooperation. However, at the same time the prime minister had to admit that the view is becoming increasingly strong among Japanese business circles that stumbling blocks to a normal development of trade and economic exchanges with the Soviet Union need to be removed.

The Japanese business circles' view is backed up by Japan's trade performance in 1980. According to this performance, whereas West European nations steadily increased their trade with the Soviet Union, Japan conceded its position to its rivals in one deal after another. Needless to say, Japan sustained losses as a result. Since Japanese companies are suffering increasingly greater (?shocks) in the U.S. and west European markets, these losses hurt Japan.

Prime Minister Suzuki said that the government decides its Soviet policy duly reflecting the feelings of the Japanese people. But the anti-Soviet campaign being kicked around by some Japanese people was ignited by the Japanese Government itself, which carried out an unprecedented slander campaign against Soviet foreign policy last year.

Thus, the Japanese Government has implanted anti-Sovietism in some of the Japanese people and is now virtually refusing to develop genuinely friendly relations with the Soviet Union on that ground, acting in concert with the United States and China.

REPORTS DENY ALLEGED FLEEING OF DRA OFFICIALS

Deputy Prime Minister

LD311500 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 31 Dec, TASS--BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports: The appearance of Comrade 'Abdorrashid Arian, deputy prime minister, minister of justice and attorney general of the DRA on the Afghanistan television and his interview with the correspondents of DRA television and Radio Afghanistan last night gave a heart breaking repulse to the Western and reactionary propaganda concerning the alleged disappearance of 'Abdorrashid Arian and his alleged presence somewhere in Pakistan.

In reply to a question Comrade Arian said that he was not surprised at hearing these ridiculous rumours and propaganda of imperialist circles as: "We are very much familiar with the nature of these fabrications since the very beginning of our revolution".

In reply to another question Arian said, the Western reactionary circles and their mouth pieces namely the AFP, radio Voice of America, the voice of Germany (Deutsche Welle), radio BBC and the morally inferior mass media of Pakistan, in their desperate positions, do not have anything else to offer except the very low level of fabrications and false propaganda.

It is interesting to note that the news made by Western sources was conveyed to Arian when he was attending the conference of national and patriotic forces right here at the seat of the Afghanistan state.

BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY too is quite familiar with this kind of empty ridiculous and worthless propaganda of the Western sources.

Minister of Mining

LD011840 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Radio Kabul reports the Afghan Minister of Mining and Industries Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, in a statement for his ministry's staff, has said the reforms the country is carrying out under Babrak Karmal's leadership meet the interests of the working class and the entire population. This report refutes the rumours spread by hostile propaganda that Mohammad Esma'il Danesh has fled the country.

Earlier Western news agencies spread similar rumors about Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Justice 'Abdorrashid Arian. The falsehood was resolutely refuted by Arian himself.

KOROTKOV ON U.S. 'INVOLVEMENT' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD311757 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] According to the Indian news agency in Kabul an American military adviser was killed in Zabol Province in southern Afghanistan when Afghan security forces liquidated a group of terrorists there. Our commentator Vladimir Korotkov makes this comment:

Almost every day brings fresh evidence of American involvement in the undeclared war against the Afghan people. The American press no longer makes it a secret that the CIA is supplying bandits with foreign weapons under a program approved by President Carter himself. CIA agents buy guns and ammunition on world markets and then send them to Pakistan, and according to a recent UPI report the bandits who are called insurgents in the West have started to receive antitank and antiaircraft weapons of American make.

A spokesman for the American adminstration, in an interview with the Philadelphia INQUIRER magazine, said no possible avenue of assistance had been overlooked but he could not very well disclose all of them.

At this point it will be pertinent to mention the testimony of one captured gunman, (Shurak Jon). He said he had been trained along with other mercenaries, by American and Chinese instructors at a camp near Miram Shah on Pakistani territory. There are some 80 such camps in Pakistan. In October and November alone they trained more than 3,000 terrorists for operation in Afghanistan. As it turned out, on some occasions the bandits are acompanied by their instructors, and like the mercenaries themselves most of them end up dying by bullets or falling captive.

The Afghan Army, the security force and the volunteer units of workers, peasants, artisans and students have by now eliminated the main groups of terrorists and their bases. Only small groups are still in operation. In this context the New York TIMES has observed that effective and prolonged resistance could no longer be hoped for. Indeed, 1980 for Afghanistan was a year keynoted by normalization of the situation and by the strengthening of all the democratic and patriotic forces, and although the undeclared war continues the Afghan people are determined to safeguard their revolutionary gains and to build a new life for themselves where justice will prevail. This process of rejuvenation is irreversible.

RESULTS OF PATRIOTIC FORCES CONFERENCE VIEWED

LD311544 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 31 Dec, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The Afghan people are fully determined to uphold and multiply the gains of the April revolution--a new striking and convincing testimony of that are the results of the conference of the national and patriotic forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which was held in Kabul and which discussed the tasks of the National Fatherland Front, which is being formed in the country. Representatives of the most different strata of the Afghan society: Workers and peasants, delegates of tribes and clergy, representatives of traders and businessmen, envoys of the national minorities, nomads and members of unions of professionals took part in that important forum. All of them are brought together by love for the homeland, devotion to the cause of the revolution, profound confidence that exactly the revolution opened for Afghanistan the way to genuine political and economic advancement.

Delivering a report at the conference, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal has emphasized that the April revolution created genuine possibilities for unification of all strata of the people for successful implementation of the tasks that have been set in the struggle against counter-revolution, for the sake of enhancing the material and cultural standards of the long-suffering and proud people of Afghanistan. The National Fatherland Front is bound to consolidate the unity of the people, to promote successful solution of problems facing the country. The National Fatherland Front is a mass organization, the political foundation of which will be the alliance of workers and peasants, which brings together all other national-patriotic forces--clergy, tribes, national businessmen and other strata of the Afghan society. That organization, stress the documents adopted by the Kabul conference, will be the support of the power of the working people in the country. The front is bound to promote patriotic education of the population, broad involvement of citizens into management of affairs of the state and society.

Reaffirmed during the Kabul forum has been the peaceful, consistent course of the foreign policy of the revolutionary Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the important task of which is to continue the struggle against aggravation of international tension by aggressive imperialist and reactionary forces, for consolidation and deepening of detente, for an end to the arms race. Regionally, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan reaffirmed the readiness for peaceful and democratic solution of disputable and outstanding problems in the interests of the peoples of the countries of the region and the whole world. Speaking in Kabul, the Afghan leader has again proposed that the governments of Pakistan and Iran should settle through political negotiations Afghan-Pakistani and Afghan-Iranian relations.

The Soviet people, all friends of Afghanistan welcome further consolidation of the patriotic forces which is taking place in that sovereign country. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible, and the unity of the glorious Afghan people, the unbending determination of all national-patriotic forces of the country to continue firmly following the road indicated by the revolution is the true earnest of successes and victories of the young republic in building a new life.

EDUCATION MINISTER VISITS INDIA; INTERVIEW CITED

LD021142 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] New Delhi, 2 Jan, TASS--Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the DRA's minister of education, who is visiting in India, has called for a political settlement of the situation that has developed around Afghanistan. In an interview with journalists in Trivandrum, Kerala State, she voiced hope that the leaders of Pakistan and Iran will accept the DRA's proposals on the commencement of a dialogue with a view to normalizing the situation in the region.

Anahita Ratebzad pointed out that the limited contingent of Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan only provided "firm guarantees are given that the enemies of the Afghan revolution will not stage aggression against the DRA."

A. Ratebzad attended the Tenth Congress of the National Federation of Indian Women. The congress came to a close in Trivandrum.

VIETNAMESE GENERAL ON TIES WITH INDOCHINA, USSR

LD311317 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Dec 80 p 3

[APN correspondent O. Oleynik interview with Army General Chu Huy Man, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chief of the Vietnamese People's Army Main Political Directorate: "The Heroic People's Army"; date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] In connection with the celebration of the 36th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army (VPA), APN Hanoi correspondent O. Oleynik conducted an interview with Army General Chu Huy Man, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) Central Committee Politburo and chief of the VPA Main Political directorate, at the request of the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial Board.

[Question] As is known, in fulfilling its international duty, the VPA has given support to fraternal peoples in the struggle for independence and sovereignty. Please tell us about this struggle which the peoples of Indochina are waging jointly in the present conditions.

[Answer] In the past decades the peoples and armies of the three fraternal countries--Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea--have laid down and constantly developed traditions of fraternal solidarity and of giving each other sincere support, regarding their friends' victories as their own, fighting and triumphing together. This is a historical need for the three countries.

In the new conditions created by the conclusion of the treaties of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Laos and between Vietnam and Kampuchea, the peoples and armed forces of the three countries are continuing to strengthen the bonds of combat solidarity, foiling the insidious aggressive plans of the Beijing expansionists, the imperialists and their minions, defending national independence, successfully building socialism in their own countries and contributing to the cause of peace and stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia and to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism throughout the world.

[Question] What have you to say about the friendly ties which exist between the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the SRV.

[Answer] Illuminated by the light of Marx and Lenin's teachings, the VCP and President Ho Chi Minh told the Vietnamese people: Since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia opened up a new epoch--the epoch of independence, freedom and socialism--the revolution in Vietnam is inseparable from the cause of the revolution in the Soviet Union.

Over more than 60 years the Soviet people under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, demonstrating their talent and creative potential and overcoming all obstacles and difficulties, have transformed the USSR into a mighty socialist power, a bulwark of the revolutionary movement and of peace on earth. The Soviet Army, relying on the might and the advantages of the socialist system, on advanced Soviet military art and modern military equipment, is an uncrushable force capable of rebuffing any enemy of socialism and, together with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, of reliably defending the gains of the revolution and of peace throughout the world.

The revolutionary changes which have taken place on Vietnamese soil are indissolubly linked with great, historic events and with the glorious victories won by great Lenin's motherland. The CPSU, the Soviet Government, the Soviet people and their armed forces have given Vietnam timely, great and effective assistance. We are deeply touched by the words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who said that for Soviet people solidarity with Vietnam was and remains a dictate both of heart and mind.

This is a clear manifestation of friendship, founded on the principles of socialist internationalism. The treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, signed in 1978, once more testifies to the fact that the solidarity and friendship between the two fraternal countries' peoples and armies are strengthening and developing day by day. And nobody is capable of destroying this process.

The VPA is proud that it has a great friend in the USSR Armed Forces. We have studied and are continuing to study the advanced experience of Soviet military art, creatively adapting it in the specific conditions of Vietnam.

Allow me to take this opportunity to express my wholehearted gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, the Soviet people and the USSR Armed Forces.

We hope that in the new year of 1981 the Soviet people will achieve still greater victories and fittingly greet the historic 26th CPSU Congress.

VO NGUYEN GIAP IN MOSCOW, PAYS TRIBUTE TO KOSYGIN

BK250435 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Excerpt] On 22 December, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Vice Premier Sen Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, heading a party and government delegation which was stopping over in Moscow on its way home from a visit to a number of countries, laid a wreath and paid a last tribute to Comrade Kosygin. Accompanying Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap was SRV Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Huu Mai.

NAVY CHIEF ATTENDS VIETNAMESE EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD301439 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 80 p 3

[TASS report: "To Mark Army Day"]

[Text] On 22 December Col Do The Nhan military attache at the SRV Embassy in the USSR, held a reception to mark the 36th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army.

The reception was attended by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, and other generals, admirals and officiers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The military attaches at the USSR embassies of a number of foreign states attended the reception.

PEN SOVAN STOPS IN MOSCOW ON WAY HOME FROM CUBA

LD311457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 24 December Pen Sovan, vice president of the People's Revolution Council and defense minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, left for home after stopping over in Moscow on his way from Havana.

ANTISOCIALISTS USE 'SOLIDARITY' TO SUBVERT

LD011620 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 1 Jan 81

["Provocative Demands"--TASS headline; by TASS correspondent]

[Text] [No dateline], TASS--Information coming from different areas of Poland attests to the continued activity of the anti-socialist forces that are trying in every way to hamper the efforts taken by the Polish United Workers' Party and state organs of the country to normalize the situation. These forces are most often operating by using as a cover the slogans of the trade union Solidarity, are urging organisations of the trade union to assume the role of a sort of counterbalance to the official organs of power, to become an organisation of a political kind.

The circles oppositional to the Polish United Workers' Party are making through the channels of Solidarity the obviously provocative demands whose implementation would lead to the deepening of disproporticns in the Polish economy, and to the growth of tension in the home market.

The disruption of the working rhythm on which the opposition stakes leads to the aggravation of irregularities in the supply of consumer goods to the population, the anti-socialist forces are trying to carry the matters to the creation of chaos in the economy, hoping to use this in their subversive aims.

Moscow Polish Report

LD011806 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Reports from different areas of Poland testify to the continued activity of anti-socialist forces. According to a TASS dispatch they are trying in every way to create difficulties to hamper the efforts of the PZPR in normalizing the situation. Most often these forces operate under cover of slogans of the trade union Solidarity, urging that organization to assume the role of a sort of counterbalance to the official organs of power.

The circles opposed to the PZPR are using the Solidarity channels to plant demands which are deliberately provocative, whose implementation would result in an aggravation of disproportions in the Polish economy and in increased tension in the home market.

The disruption of the rhythm of work results in growing interruptions in the supply of consumer goods to the population. The antisocialist forces are trying to create chaos in the economy, hoping to take advantage of this state of affairs for their own subversive aims.

SHALYGIN NOTES EXTENSIVE USSR AID TO POLAND

LD011512 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Shortly before the new year a Polish Government delegation came to Moscow. It was led by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski. Prospects for Soviet-Polish economic cooperation were discussed. A few days earlier, foreign policy aspects of Soviet-Polish cooperation were discussed when the Polish foreign minister, Jozef Czyrek, paid an official visit of friendship to this country. What was the main result of the talks? The Soviet Union and Poland, writes our commentator Yuriy Shalygin, regard their close, friendly cooperation as a great achievement that serves the interests of both nations and promotes peace in Europe. This assessment is recorded in the official statements on the talks and it is shared by broad sections of the Soviet and Polish public.

Here in the Soviet Union, we understand how important it is now for Poland to overcome the difficulties that arose in her development along the socialist path. The Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, during his talk with Jozef Czyrek, expressed confidence that the task will be fulfilled under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party. The Soviet Union is also helping Poland to deal with economic problems. Let's turn in this connection to the decisions of a recent Polish parliamentary session that debated the country's economic plan for 1981. It was noted at the session that in the present difficult conditions Soviet assistance is particularly valuable, and it includes additional supplies of oil, cotton, food and direct assistance in solving pressing problems of the balance of payments. These supplies, and the financial aid, total 1,300 million dollars. According to the Polish weekly, PERSPEKTYWY, all this at a time when the economic benefits for Poland advertised by the West prove to remain a remote perspective. [Sentence as heard] The weekly touched on one aspect of the campaign around Poland in the West, a hypocritical as well as provocatory campaign which in general is profoundly hostile to the interests of the Polish people.

The sponsors of the campaign, primarily the United States, are eager to use the financial problem, too, as a way of putting pressure on Poland, according to a recent report by the French news agency. The participants in the December session of the NATO Council also engaged in ill-disguised blackmail. The whole idea is to do away with the socialist system in Poland. At the same time, the situation in that country is used to escalate the arms race and to undermine the relaxation of tension in Europe. These attempts of the imperialist and other reactionary quarters were soundly denounced in the course of the Soviet-Polish talks in Moscow. It was clearly reaffirmed at the talks that in the present more complicated international conditions, too, the Soviet Union and Poland will be safeguarding and promoting the relaxation of tension and working for effective measures to reduce military confrontation in Europe and to ease tensions in the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV-GROMYKO MEETING

LD021021 Moscow P[illegible]VDA in Russian 24 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report under [illegible]he headline: "In Friendly Bulgaria"]

[Text] Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council, received today Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

In a cordial and comradely atmosphere they discussed matters pertaining to the further development of Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation. High assessment was made of the present level of relations between Bulgaria and the USSR. These relations are resting on the steady implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They feature deep mutual respect and absolute trust and the gradual all-round getting closer together of the two countries and the two peoples.

Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andrey Gromyko briefed each other on topical tasks being solved by the two fraternal parties in the preparations for the 12th BCP Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress, which will set the strategy and tactics of the struggle at the new stage of the construction of developed socialism in Bulgaria and the construction of communism in the USSR.

The exchange of views on topical matters of the international politics confirmed the absolute identity of the stands of the BCP and the CPSU, of Bulgaria and the USSR. Their determination to fight actively for consolidating the unity and solidarity of the socialist community, to promote by every means the deepening of the interaction of the socialist forces and of national liberation, to coordinate their actions in the struggle for peace and social progress, has been affirmed. The dedication of Bulgaria and the USSR has also been affirmed to oppose the perilous course of imperialism and hegemony in the aggravated international situation through the actions of the imperialist forces. This policy is aimed at healing the international climate and at consolidating detente, against the threat of a world war, for curbing the arms competition and for disarmament.

Todor Zhivkov made a high assessment of the consistent peace-loving policy of the USSR, of the great personal contribution of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to preserving and consolidating the worldwide peace. He emphasized the full backing Bulgaria extended to Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for ensuring the peace and security of the Persian Gulf After the talks with Todor Zhivkov, Andrey Gromyko also met members and candidate-members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee.

T. Zhivkov ceremonially presented A.A. Gromyko with the diploma and gold medal of Winner of the International Dimitrov Prize awarded him by a decision of the Bulgarian State Council for his active sociopolitical, scientific and creative work in defense of peace, democracy and social progress.

Speaking at the presentation ceremony, T. Zhivkov said:

The deeds and name of Georgi Dimitrov have become a bright symbol of communist inspiration and selflessness, an uncompromising revolutionary spirit, irreproachably pure patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Not only for communists but also for all people of good will the deeds and name of Georgi Dimitrov are a graphic symbol of the working people's struggle for national and social freedom and peace, a symbol of the solidarity of all democratic forces, whose inalienable duty is to save mankind from ruin, death and destruction and to act for his constant development.

The award of the International Dimitrov Prize to you, esteemed Comrade Gromyko, is an expression of wholehearted recognition by our party, our party and state leadership and the Bulgarian people of your great contribution to the tireless pursuit of the foreign policy of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state. It also expresses the recognition of your many years of fruitful activity aimed at strengthening the cohesion and unity of actions of the socialist community countries, easing international tension and attaining lasting peace, security and social progress.

Describing the present international situation, which has been complicated through the fault of reaction and imperialism, T. Zhivkov noted that it requires more than ever the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community countries and all peace-loving and democratic forces in the struggle for detente and mutual understanding and the defense of peace and life.

At the world parliament of the peoples for peace held in our capital recently, he said, I already had the opportunity to state that today the struggle for peace is the supreme synthesis of the moral values and responsibility which characterize a given society and its ideals, policy and leaders.

Your many years' activity on behalf of peace and mutual understanding are the activity of one of the most outstanding representatives of Lenin's foreign policy school, one of the closest brothers in arms of that outstanding fighter for peace--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Your activity is unseparable from the true humanism organically inherent in our communist ideals and in Soviet society.

I should like to stress again, T. Zhivkov said in conclusion, that, loyal to their traditions and policy, the BCP and Bulgaria--together with the CPSU and the USSR and the other parties and peoples of our socialist family, together with the international communist and workers movement and all progressive and democratic forces--are making and will continue to make their constructive contribution to the cause of peace and detente, mutual understanding and cooperation in the world and in the region in which we live.

Accepting the award, A.A. Gromyko said:

I am deeply moved by the high honor done me by the BCP Central Committee and the State Council in awarding me the title of Winner of the International Dimitrov Prize.

In accepting this award which bears the name of the glorious son of the Bulgarian people, the ardent revolutionary and internationalist and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement, I attribute it above all to the titanic and fruitful activity performed in the international arena by the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The name of Georgi Dimitrov is close and dear to us Soviet people, as it is to every Bulgarian. Even before Hitler's hordes attacked the countries of Europe George Dimitrov, with all his inherent passion, had exposed fascism as the extreme manifestation of the aggressive forces of imperialism. His voice at the Leipzig trial rang out as a militant rallying call to the struggle against the fascist plague. We Soviet people will always remember that.

I perceive this award as testimony to the constantly strengthening fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, a tremendous contribution to this development has been made personally by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov. This award expressed the recognition of the great services of the CPSU in pursuing the Leninist foreign policy aimed at strengthening the indestructible friendship, cohesion and cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries and ensuring lasting peace of earth.

When we speak of the successes in implementing this course, and in recent years we have indeed achieved a great deal, then this is undoubtedly the result of the fact that we--the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other fraternal socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact--have always been together and have acted as kindred spirits in upholding the lofty principles of peace, freedom and the people's independence.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria have now entered the period of preparation for a fitting greeting to the congresses of their countries' communist parties. There can be no doubt that the tested foreign policy line of our parties and states will be confirmed and developed at the 26th CPSU Congress and 12th BCP Congress.

The Bulgarian leaders present warmly congratulated A.A. Gromyko on the high award.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo gave a dinner in A.A. Gromyko's honor.

Gromyko's Thanks for Prize

AU310820 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Dec 80 pp 1-2

[Speech delivered by Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, at official ceremony held on 23 December 1980 in Sofia, on the occasion of the presentation of the International Dimitrov Prize to Gromyko.]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov; dear Comrades: I would like to thank you most sincerely for your kind words, Comrade Zhivkov, and for the high appreciation you expressed regarding the activities of our party and state.

I am deeply moved by the great honor bestowed on me by the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council, and by you Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, in presenting me with the honorary title of International Dimitrov Prize winner.

In accepting the prize named after the Bulgarian people's glorious son, the ardent revolutionary and internationalist, the outstanding leading figure of the international communist and workers movement, I accept this award above all on behalf of the gigantic and fruitful efforts and achievements of the CPSU, of its Leninist Central Committee and of its Politburo, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in international events and relations.

The name of Georgi Dimitrov is close and familiar to us, the Soviet people, as familiar and as precious as it is to every Bulgarian citizen. Before the invasion of the European countries by the Hitlerite hordes, Georgi Dimitrov, with his characteristic passionate zeal, unmasked fascism as the extreme manifestation of aggressive imperialist forces.

At the Leipzig trial his voice was a battle cry to rally all the people in the struggle against the fascist plague. We, the Soviet people, will always remember it.

I am accepting this prize as a confirmation of the constantly strengthening fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, countries and people, a friendship and cooperation to which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov are making a tremendous personal contribution. This award expresses the recognition for the great credit earned by the CPSU in implementing the Leninist foreign policy aimed at consolidating at the indestructible friendship, cohesion, and cooperation among the socialist fraternal countries aimed at establishing lasting peace on earth.

In mentioning the successes in implementing this policy, and we have truly achieved many successes in recent years, we must state that these successes are undoubtedly the result of the fact that we--the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other fraternal socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Pact--have always been together and act as brothers in ideas, defending the lofty principles of peace, freedom and of the peoples' independence.

Now the peoples of the Soviet Union and of Bulgaria have entered the period of preparation to worthily meet the congresses of their communist parties and countries. We have no doubt that both the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress will confirm the tested political line of our two parties and states and will further develop that line.

I would like to thank you once again, dear Bulgarian friends, for this high award and for the kind words said on this occasion.

USSR-ROMANIA COOPERATION PROTOCOL SUMMARIZED

LD311615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] TASS--Bucharest, 22 Dec--A protocol on the results of state plan coordination between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1981-1985 was signed here today. The document was signed by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and N. Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister and chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee.

Guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 12th RCP Congress on fundamental questions relating to the development of all-around cooperation between the USSR and Romania, and in accordance with the instructions of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and with the accords reached by the heads of theSoviet and Romanian governments, the main issues of the further development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Romania in close conformity with the long-term program for developing production specialization and coproduction between the two countries and the long-term targeted programs for cooperation among the CEMA countries were agreed on during the coordination of the plans.

It was pointed out that the tasks arising from the coordination of state plans between the USSR and Romania for 1976-1980 and the long-term trade agreement for the same period are being successfully fulfilled. This is having a positive effect on the all-around development of both countries' national economies and provides a good basis for further developing and deepening economic cooperation and increasing reciprocal trade over the next 5 years.

In the course of coordinating the plans the main avenues of the economic cooperation between the two countries over the next 5 years, and longer in the case of some problems, were agreed and reciprocal deliveries of commodities of great importance for ensuring the steady development of the Soviet and Romanian national economies in 1981-1985 were decided on.

Cooperation in the machine-building sphere, including the production of equipment for atomic power stations, mining, metallurgical, hoisting and transportation equipment and machine-tool building, will develop rapidly as a result of deepening specialization and coproduction.

Ferrous metallurgy and the power, chemical and petroleum-refining, pulp and paper and wood-processing industries will undergo further development as a result of technical assistance in the construction of industrial installations and supplies of sets of Soviet-made equipment to Romania.

Romania will in turn supply the USSR with considerable quantities of metallurgical and chemical products, construction materials and industrial and other goods needed by the Soviet national economy.

The protocol signed today is further testimony to both countries' desire to further expand mutually advantageous cooperation in implementing state plans.

N. Ceausescu received N.K. Baybakov on the same day. The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CPSU WORKERS DELEGATION VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

LD311447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the LCY, a delegation of CPSU workers headed by Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, visited Yugoslavia 18 through 25 December and familiarized itself with the LCY's ideological education work. The delegation had talks at the LCY Central Committee, with M. Drulovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and visited the Socialist Republic of Croatia. The delegation was received by S. Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

MUSKIE'S NATO 'FOUR-POINT PLAN' ASSAILED

LD311425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 80 p 4

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov report: "NATO: The New 'Rape of Europe'"]

[Text] Bonn, December--"What is happening all over the world? Surely we have not been backsliding again?"

One of my neighbors who lives close to the PRAVDA correspondents' center greeted me with these words on the day the NATO session ended in Brussels. An ordinary businessman, he has always been distinguished by his moderate views and is by no means inclined to panic. But this time the wave of hysteria raised here in the West had taken hold even of him.

Even in the morning the newspapers, radio and television overwhelm the West German citizens with the clang of Soviet tanks tracks. In the afternoon the television studios organize exchanges with their correspondents in Moscow, Warsaw and Berlin every hour. The questions and answers follow the same pattern: "How are things with you there, has nothing been heard of the Soviet aggression which is being prepared? No, there are no specific facts yet. But you feel it is just about to start." The emphasis, of course is on "yet" and "just about." A tank with a red star on it bears down on the reader from the cover of the magazine DER SPIEGEL. The gun's black muzzle has a sinister look. The latest word in U.S. naval technology--the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz--is presented as salvation from "the Russian threat" in the WELT AM SONTAG illustrated supplement. "Possessing weapons with a destructive power greater than that of all the bombs of World War II, It can on its own change the course of history...."

Where, in what direction? Now that some details of the NATO leading organs' session held in Brussels in an atmosphere of particular secrecy have emerged, it has become obvious that a special role was assigned to the campaign to stoke fear in the face of the Soviet Union and to restore blind faith in the West's "miracle-weapon."

On the threshold of the eighties the campaign was to create an atmosphere in which it would become possible for everything positive laid down during the years of political detente to be destroyed by the hands of the West European states themselves and to turn West Europe into a dumb minion of U.S. adventurist circles.

It was proposed that the NATO "bull" be used for a new "rape of Europe." The operation was headed by the Carter administration from which nothing can be expected--it will have to leave the stage soon anyway. U.S. Secretary of State Muskie visited Brussels with "a four-point plan" in his pocket. It outlined the halting of talks with the socialist countries on disarmament and on the development of economic relations, the breaking off of political contacts and the freezing of cultural exchange. The calculation was that under the conditions of the ballyhoo around events in Poland they would succeed in using the plan to tie the hands of NATO's West European members and in causing the almost automatic destruction of the foundations of European detente. Not even the Americans, however, had any confidence in the success of this venture. It was evidently for this reason that the "four-point plan" was first tossed to the press. Its publication caused a commotion in the West European capitals. Many of those who had, unitl then, inflated the anit-Soviet campaign here suddenly saw themselves on the verge on a trap which was ready to spring shut.

"The plan brought by Muskie is at variance with the vital interests of the European partners," the newspaper KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER noted. "There is no economically sound alternative to trade with the East," O. Wolff von Amerongen, president of the FRG Trade and Industry Association, stated. Even FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, a newspaper which is more than unfriendly with regard to detente, reported that the U.S. proposal, particularly with respect to breaking off relations between the FRG and the GDR, seems "simply monstrous" to many people here. Summing up the West European states' reaction, NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG wrote: "Introducing an economic embargo is tantamount to stabbing oneself, and abandoning arms limitation talks means restricting our own opportunities for easing the burden of military expenditure."

The "four-point plan" could perfectly well pass as a document of the fifties. Its total failure to conform with the present day was revealed not only by many newspapers. All the United States' West European partners--they spoke in Brussels at the NATO session before the U.S. representative--made it understood, as FRANKFURTHER ALLGEMEINE reported, that "they were against determining any measures in advance." "Taking into account the cohesion of the European opposition, the newspaper noted, "the Americans had to abandon the plan they had conceived."

Pushing West Europe into the trenches of cold war was not as easy as in the fifties. The peace-loving potential here has grown over the years of detente and is now a category which you cannot discount. It is precisely these peace-loving forces which are now asking: "Who actually gave NATO the right to discuss the 'situation in Poland'?" or perhaps socialist Poland has already been included in the West's 'sphere of vital interests'? For it is precisely the question of the "situation in Poland" which was used in Brussels to consolidate the participants in the NATO session who had not taken the bait of the "four-point plan."

The "concern" for the state of affairs in Poland displayed by some politicians in the FRG--a country where war criminals responsible for killing every seventh Pole still live and thrive--looks particularly blasphemous. The lamentations to be heard on the Rhine over "poor" Poland are an outrage to the concept of justice. They attest to the fact that for some people arrogance is prevailing over a sense of elementary tact.

"It is perfectly obvious that NATO's ostentatious statement is aimed at giving the anti-socialist forces in Poland a push toward continuing their counterrevolutionry intrigues," the newspaper's chief editor, G. Polikeit, notes in an UNSERE ZEIT editorial. "The prospect for normalizing the situation in Poland and stabilizing the socialist system in that country does not suit the NATO politicians. That is why they are putting on a show of strength in the hope of pushing their minions toward new demands and actions against the process of consolidation which the PZPR leadership is carrying out in the country. The entire NATO session and its secret decisions, like the propagandist ballyhoo, are extensively conceived interference in Poland's internal affairs."

The orientation of the secret thoughts of some local strategists may be judged by the strange--to say the least--discussion which "suddenly" flared up here. Some social democratic politicians considered it necessary to recall that for the preservation of peace it is particularly important to take into account the existence of two military blocs in Europe and in no way to question Poland's membership in the Warsaw Pact. What was the reaction to this perfectly reasonable remark? Protests were immediately heard from the headquarters of the conservative Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union bloc. Woerner and Mertes, who consider themselves experts on foreign policy and defense affairs, pounced on the authors of this thesis. And in the heat of the polemic they pronounced that they were tormented by the question of how to "open the way" and dislodge Poland from the socialist community. But how? Your elbow is right by you but you cannot bite it. By military force? Dangerous. You could not only get burned but could be burned up. And so Mertes and company link their illusions with the "internal forces" in Poland and dream that Poland will fall into their laps of its own accord like a worm-eaten apple.

For all the unrealistic nature of these designs we cannot fail to see the tendency which has emerged in figures of this type to turn the policy of detente from a means of communication between states into a means of breaking the socialist states' social system. Some Western politicians, including some in the FRG, were on the point of presenting matters as though the right to discuss the "situation in Poland" at the NATO military bloc session and show the socialist states how they should build their mutual relations is allegedly given them by the Final Act signed by the participants in the all-European conference in Helsinki. It is hard to conceive a more flagrant distortion of this code of peace and cooperation in Europe.

The "political intimidation" undertaken by the participants in the NATO session with regard to the socialist states "has generated a heightened feeling of fear among the Western peoples," which even FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU now recognizes. Bad memories of the policy of "rolling back communism" on which the West vainly spent two decades have been reawakened in many people. But if that policy was unsound then, how futile it is now! After all the forces of world socialism have grown considerably and the principles of peaceful communal life have become the dominant avenue in political thinking in Europe.

In the days of autocracy the period in which one monarch was replaced by another frequently became what was called "a time of troubles" among the people. Did the present NATO session not propose turning the interregnum period in Washington into a "time of troubles" for Europe? The anti-Soviet, antisocialist campaign has many salients and the main one is the desire to prevent political detente's transition to military detente and to give new impetus to the arms race. The campaign of hysteria which the "lame ducks" from Washington are now mounting has a practical function. The point is that the anti-Soviet din raised in connection with the events in Afghanistan and camouflaging the plan to turn West Europe into a second base for U.S. strategic nuclear missile weapons began to fall flat long ago. The practical implementation of this plan has come up against growling resistance.

As Washington's inclination toward adventurism in foreign policy increases, West Europe's mistrust in U.S. policy grows. At the recent international conference in Bad Homburg on the subject "U.S. policy in the economic and security sphere with respect to West Europe," scholars from the FRG and other West European countries noted "the United States' unreliability as an ally." Washinton's deviation from its recognition of the principle of military equilibrium--the basis of the policy of detente and international cooperation--is generating particular anxiety. By refusing to ratify the SALT II treaty, the participants in the conference noted, the United States is acting against its West European partners which regard it as a treaty which "reflects their special interests."

Under present conditions when the militarist circles of NATO and particularly of the United States are again hiking the arms race, the peace-making mission of socialism and its role as the defender of civilization are becoming increasingly obvious.

CONFERENCE MARKING PCF'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY NOTED

LD311451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Under Impact of October's Ideas"]

[Text] A conference held 26 December by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Social Sciences and Institute of the International Workers Movement was devoted to the 60th anniversary of the French Communist Party [PCF].

The speakers at the conference--Academician A.G. Yegorov, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, Prof P.A. Rodionov, first deputy director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, and Prof Yu.N. Pankov, rector of the Institute of Social Sciences--noted that the PCF, created in December 1920 by leading representatives of the French workers movement under the direct impact of the ideas of Great October, has traveled a long and glorious road.

The Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people view with sincere sympathy the PCF's consistent struggle for the vital interests of France's working people and value the French communists' contribution to strengthening the cause of peace and detente and solidarity among all the revolutionary forces of our time, and to developing friendship between the peoples of France and the USSR. In celebrating the PCF's 60th anniversary they wish France's communists new successes in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, academics, CPSU veterans and representatives of the Moscow public took part in the conference.

FINNISH, SOVIET SOCIETIES SIGN AGREEMENTS

LD011522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Excerpt] In Moscow's House of Friendship the signing took place of a cooperation plan for 1981 by the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Links with Foreign Countries, the USSR-Finnish Society and the Finnish-USSR Society.

The plan foresees the arrangement of traditional month-long and week-long festivals of friendship, exchanges of photographic exhibitions telling of the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland, as well as a considerable expansion of exchanges of delegations between the friendship societies. On the Soviet side, at the signing ceremony Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR-Finish Society, made a speech. He said: We note with great satisfaction that the plan for the past year, 1980, has been successfully fulfilled by both our societies. Along with the already traditional months and weeks of friendship our societies arranged a number of bilateral [word indistinct] meetings and Finnish days in Uzbekistan were successfully held. The activity of the USSR-Finnish Society and the Finnish-USSR Society enjoys extensive support from the state and leadership of our countries. The Soviet Government, our party and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, constantly devote great attention to fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland. Regular meetings and talks between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Urho Kekonnen of Finland have given an important stimulus to further development of Soviet-Finnish relations in all spheres.

GREECE OFFICIALLY JOINS COMMON MARKET 1 JAN

LD012044 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Athens, 1 Jan, TASS--As of today Greece has officially joined the Common Market, but it will become the full-fledged member of the grouping only in a few-years' time. During this period it will have to restructure its industry and agriculture in accordance with the demands of the EEC. This restructuring will cause bankruptcies of many medium and small enterprises and peasant economies of Greece, since they have little opportunity to compete with large monopolies in the Common Market. According to the estimates of the democratic press, the number of persons employed in agriculture will drop to almost one-third.

The opposition points out that Greece's entry into the Common Market places its economy in a dependent position.

GEN JONES EXPRESSES SATISFACTION OVER CAIRO VISIT

LD011656 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 1, Jan TASS--General Jones, chairman of the Joint Chief of Staffs of the USA, has ended his visit to the ARE. While in Egypt, he held talks on the further expansion of military ties between Cairo and Washington and visited a number of Egyptian military installations.

Before flying to the USA General Jones expressed complete satisfaction with the results of his mission which he described as "very successful". He stressed he expected American-Egyptian military cooperation to increase considerably. This will find expression, according to the general, both in American arms shipments to Egypt and in joint troop exercises.

General Jones highly assessed the recent exercises held by units of the American Rapid Deployment Force in Egyptian territory. He did not conceal that the Pentagon was interested in a repetition of similar exercises and said that during them American troops learned the necessary skills for combat operations in this part of the world with its specifics of climate and terrain. This visit to Cairo by the Pentagon's high-ranking official and his inspection trips to local strategic installations show once more that Washington is planning to use Egypt as one of the main staging grounds for carrying out interventionist operations in the Middle East under the pretext of protecting the "vital interests" of the USA.

REPORTAGE ON KISSINGER VISIT TO MIDDLE EAST

Visit Not 'Private'

LD312236 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 31 Dec 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by A. Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is now touring a number of countries in the Middle East and Africa. Kissinger is a colleague of President Nixon, who was dismissed from his post because of his improper actions, and is the teacher and instructor of the next secretary of state, Haig. What made "Dear Henry"--as President as-Sadat used to call him--disregard Christmas and the New Year holiday and make such a long trip?

Washington had declared officially that Kissinger would visit a number of countries on a private visit. It was actually difficult to give any other explanation because "Dear Henry" has still no post in the new U.S. administration. But Kissinger is not suitable to play the role of good Father Christmas because the gifts he is carrying in his pouch have nothing to do with Christmas.

What draws attention first of all is Kissinger's itinerary. He will pass through Egypt, Israel, Oman and Saudi Arabia and probably Morocco. This list is of great significance. These countries are considered by the United States as its main prop and basic reserve in its Middle Eastern policy. In Egypt Kissinger tried to pacify the As-Sadat administration by declaring that the new American leadership has no intention of forgetting the Camp David deal, but the opposite; it will endeavor to drag other Arab countries into it with a view to expanding the U.S. political presence in the Middle East, in addition to expanding its military presence.

In Egypt Washington's unofficial envoy called on members of the family of the Iranian shah and expressed to them his sympathy and support.

As to the political talks which were far from being of private nature and which were conducted with the envoy of the White House by As-Sadat's right-hand man, Husni Mubarak, and Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, nothing has been made public about them. But the new U.S. administration has affirmed its determination to cooperate closely with As-Sadat. Naturally, it is premature to make any conclusions about Henry Kissinger's visit to the Middle East and Africa. But it can be said from now that it is not a private visit as Washington claims, but a clear political pulse-feeling visit.

Myakishev Commentary

LD311852 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 31 Dec, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Myakishev writes: Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, who is touring a number of Middle East countries, stated in Cairo that U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean is ostensibly necessarily for the restoration of a certain "lost balance of forces" in the region between the United States and the Soviet Union. The new "substantiation" of the reasons for the Pentagon's feverish military preparations thousands of miles away from the U.S. shores have been borrowed by Kissinger from the self-same old outfit of the U.S. propagandists that talk of a mythical Soviet threat and of the need to defend the zones of U.S. "vital interests." In actual fact these and other pleas are to justify Washington's hegemonist claims to the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf areas--behind all this verbal scrim the Pentagon is taking quite real steps to deploy naval and other forces there.

By means of this interventionist programme the present U.S. administration is trying to reserve a possibility to continue to plunder the natural resources of the sovereign state, to interfere in their internal affairs, and to stifle the national liberation movements.

It was the USA, not the USSR, that interrupted the talks on reduction of military presence in the Indian Ocean area. That was done for the purpose of giving a free hand to the Pentagon for building up U.S. military presence in that part of the world. Thus, Diego Garcia Island is being turned into U.S. imperialism's advanced post in the centre of the Indian Ocean. Work is being hurriedly done in the island to reconstruct the existing and to build new piers and runways. Missile launching sites are being constructed, and nuclear weapons deployed. Already today that U.S. military base in the Indian Ocean is being used for staging provocations against Iran, countries of the Middle East and South-west Asia. [Word indistinct] military bases are being created in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya, Oman, and plans are being worked out to create a permanent U.S. military base for aircraft carriers on the western coast of Australia. Washington is steering matters to a further build-up of armaments in the Persian Gulf area. An unprecedented naval and air armada of the Pentagon has been concentrated there, which turns the Middle East into a still more dangerous seat of international tension. The Pentagon's "military fist"--the so-called Rapid Deployment Force--is bringing a real threat to the people and sovereignty of many countries.

All these real facts should be well known to the former U.S. secretary of state, just as the fact that the Soviet Union has repeatedly stated clearly that, unlike the USA, it has no military bases in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf and does not try to have them.

The new Soviet initiative, put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, during the visit to India, has become another weighty confirmation of the Soviet Union's striving to ensure the security and independence of sovereign states. The Soviet proposals which have been ardently supported by the peace-loving peoples of the world suggest that all the states concerned, including the USA, agree on mutual obligations not to create foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf areas, not to deploy there weapons of mass destruction, not to use and not to threaten with the use of force against the countries of the region.

KHOMEYNI SUPPORTERS HOLD ANTI-QOTBZADEH RALLIES

LD311531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov Dispatch: "Rebuff for Reaction"]

[Text] Ankara, 26 Dec--According to reports from Tehran, counterrevolutionary groupings connected with former Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh, speculating on Iran's economic and political difficulties, have held a series of antigovernment demonstrations in Esfahan, Tabriz and a number of other cities in the country.

Supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian revolution, dealt a rebuff to the counterrevolutionaries' onslaughts. They held in response massive popular demonstrations in support of the government's political course in which about 7 million people took part. In their speeches at the rallies the speakers described the actions of the former minister's supporters as treacherous and directed against the Iranian people's vital interests, to the benefits of U.S. imperialist circles.

"Washington must cease its subversive actions against Iran and return to the country the wealth plundered by the former shah," said the inscriptions on the demonstrators' banners.

'ARAFAT CALLS FOR END TO IRANIAN-IRAQ WAR

LD020827 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Beirut, 2 Jan TASS--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of PLO Executive Committee, has called for cessation of the war between Iraq and Iran. In a message in connection with the 16th anniversary of the start of combat operations by the Palestinian resistance movement, 'Arafat pointed out that the hostilities between those countries serve only the interests of imperialism, Zionism and their agents, and should be stopped. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee emphasized the necessity at the first stage to prevent an expansion of military operations between the warring sides, and voiced hope that both tie Iraqis and the Iranians are well aware of all the consequences of continuation of the conflict that has broken out.

FATAH OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ISRAEL, CAMP DAVID

LD011152 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Beirut, 1 Jan, TASS--The attempts made to destroy physically the Palestinian leaders or to expel them forcibly from the occupied Arab territories as well as the policy of terror and repressions against the population in the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip and the inhuman treatment of Palestinian patriots in Zionist jails cause an outburst of public indignation. This was said by Madjid Abu Sharara, member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Organization Fatah, in an interview with a TASS correspondent. During the past sixteen year since the founding of the Palestinian resistance movement, he said, the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people for the recognition of their legitimate rights has become more organized and has grown in scale. This is to be seen from the mass actions of working people against Tel Aviv's policy.

Speaking of the successes of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the international arena, M. Abu Sharara stressed that they are linked with the Soviet Union's consistent policy in the matter of Middle East settlement.

He sharply criticized the Camp David accords and the parties to these accords--Washington, Tel Aviv, and Cairo--which are plotting against Arab peoples and the national liberation movements of the region in order to preserve and strengthen the positions of American imperialism, Zionism and local reaction. It is necessary to thwart the Camp David collusion as one cutting across the aspirations and interests of the Arab people, above all, the Arab people of Palestine, the Palestinian representative said. He called for strengthening the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, stepping up the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction, for the fulfillment of the interests of all the Arab peoples, first and foremost, those of the Arab Palestinian people who are waging just struggle for self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state.

CHAD WAR DEVELOPMENTS, PEACE PROSPECTS TRACED

LD311635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 80 p 5

[V. Koroviko article: "After the Trials"]

[Text] December has brought the Republic of Chad hope of peace and tranquillity. The army of the transitional Government of National Unity has prevailed over the opposition forces headed by former Defense Minister Hissein Habre. The stabilization of the situation was also promoted by the decisions of the OAU conference on Chad, held in Lagos recently.

The crisis in this central African state has lasted several years now, and its roots go back to the colonial past--until 1960 Chad was a French colony. The country, which has an area of 1,284,000 square km and a population of about 4.5 million, is one of the poorest and least developed on the continent. For the colonialists it served only as a source of raw materials (cotton, hides and meat) and as a strategic bridgehead.

Nor was a great deal done to develop the country in the 15 years of rule by President Tombalbaye, who was overthrown by the army in April 1975. Despite its independence, until recently French troops were permanently stationed in Chad and interfered more than once in internal affairs. The former metropolitan state displayed great interest in the deposits of oil, uranium and other useful minerals prospected in Chad. Corruption in the state appratus, tribal and religious discord and the dominance of foreign businessmen hindered the country's progress and the alleviation of its population's heavy lot.

Natural disasters compounded the social problems. As a result of the 1973-1974 drought nearly one-third of the livestock--the main health of residents in the north of the country--was lost. Harvests of cotton--the main export crop--fell sharply.

The growing economic difficulties, the struggle between various groupings and external neocolonialist influences brought the country to the brink of national disaster.

The population's extraordinary ethnic diversity, the variety of religious faiths and the persistance of tribal and local customs and prejudices promoted internal enmity and internecine strife. Calls were made openly for partition into the Muslim north, populated by livestock-raising ethnic groups (Toubous, Kanuris and Arabs), and the agricultural south with its Negro tribes partially converted to Christianity.

In recent years the central government in Ndjamena has in effect failed to control vast areas of the republic, where various opposition groups and parties operated, often forming their own local armies. In 1979 there were more than 10 such parties, fronts and alliances operating in the country. The biggest was the Chadian National Liberation Front (FROLINAT), which emerged in 1966 in the northern part of the country. Civil war began and the danger arose of military interference by outside forces.

All this alarmed the OAU states which are Chad's neighbors. On their initiative, particularly that of the Nigerian Government, repeated steps were made to bring about a peaceful resolution of the crisis and avert dangerous confrontations. The independent African states' position helped, in particular, to prevent new military operations by French troops and led to their withdrawal from Chad in 1979.

In November of that year a Transitional Government of National Unity was formed, headed by FROLINAT President Goukouni Oueddei--the son of the supreme chief of the Toubou tribe. The southerner Lt Col W. Kamougue became his deputy, while the defense minister was Hissein Habre, who had first been a FROLINAT leader and then created his own political and military organization. [paragraph continues]

However, the unified government did not last long, and open warfare began between the military formation of Hissein Habre and the head of state. Fighting gripped the country's capital, where it lasted several months.

Recently the government managed to strengthen its army, partly--as Goukouni Oueddei told journalists--with Libyan technical assistance, and to strengthen cooperation among individual groupings supporting the central power. In December of this year Hissein Habre's detachments were routed. The fighting in Ndjamena has ceased and refugees have began to return.

The end of the armed clashes in Chad coincided with the convening, on OAU initiative, of a conference of 12 African heads of state in Lagos. Certain participants in this meeting tried to impose on the OAU and the Chad Government another artificial way of resolving the internal crisis by means of outside interference in the long-suffering country's internal affairs. Directly in conjunction with these plans outright calls for a landing force to be sent to Ndjamena began to appear in rightwing French newspapers.

That plan remained unimplemented. This was due above all to the position of the OAU leadership, Nigeria, Benin, Congo and certain other countries. Chad leader Goukouni Oueddei, on arriving in Lagos, convincingly demonstrated that after the ending of hostilities and the routing of Hissein Habre's detachments the country needs peace and unity. Its recovery can only be promoted by support from all the republic's healthy, national forces and a struggle against separatism and religious and tribal contradictions. The communique which was adopted--although not by all participants in the Lagos meeting-stresses that interference in Chad's affairs is impermissible and that free, democratic elections must be held in the country with the OAU's cooperation by January 1982. It is proposed that OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo prepare a special conference on Chad in order to formulate an effective plan for aid in restoring the country and normalizing the situation.

As W. Kamougue, deputy chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity has stated, "The end of hostilities heralds a new era in which the priority task will be the restoration of the ravaged economy."

The results of the Lagos meeting have indisputably strengthened the positions of the Transitional Government of National Unity, restricted the opportunities for new direct outside interference and weakened those who support the division of the state. Of course, the republic still has very many difficulties, but propects are now emerging for peaceful development.

OUEDDEI SPEAKS OUT AGAINST OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE

LD292044 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Beirut, 20 Dec, [TASS]--The United States is backing all the countries that support anti-government organisations and groups in Chad, said President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad in an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AL-SAFR.

The most active support for Hissein Habre's rebel units, he stressed, comes from Egypt and other reactionary Arab regimes which directly or indirectly approve of the Camp David deal. One feels that the CIA has a hand in all this. In Goukouni Oueddei's words, the CIA is spreading rumours in Africa that the present Government of Chad is allegedly a "communist" one and that for this reason it presents a serious threat to all neighbouring countries. Goukouni Oueddei regretted the fact that some countries, pressurised by imperialist powers and especially by the United States and France, did not want to recognize real facts and still counted on the restoration of old orders in Chad. He said they were still staking on splitting the country by fanning up differencies between various groupings there.

The president said that although the situation in Chad had come to normal in a certain measure, there could be new complications if the outside-encouraged rebels attempted to violate the ceasefire and resume armed struggle against the legitimate government.

Goukouni Oueddei pointed out that his government had agreed to an armistice, hoping to settle the crisis by means of negotiations. He said his government wanted peace so that they might pass over to the country's economic rebirth, and that they had no aggressive intentions concerning neighbouring states.

GUINEA'S DIALLO RECEIVED BY KUZNETSOV 22 DEC

LD301609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A. Diallo, minister of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 22 December.

A friendly conversation took place, during which a number of questions of mutual interest were touched upon.

MARIAM REMARKS ON SOMALIA'S EXPANSIONIST IDEAS

LD311720 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 31 Dec, TASS--The Ethiopian revolution has destroyed internal and external enemies and resolutely reaffirms its adherence to the ideals of peace, equality and justice, said Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia. He was speaking in the city of Harer at a ceremony of conferring diplomas on military college graduates.

He said that despite Ethiopia's peace-loving course, world imperialism is continuing hostile machinations against Ethiopia, encouraging to aggressive adventurist actions the Somali ruling regime and counterrevolutionary forces. The chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council stressed that Ethiopia has no hostile feelings against the Somali people which also rejects the expansionist aspirations of the Mogadishu ruling circles.

He stressed that Ethiopia opposes the policy of aggressive wars. The Somali authorities, however, openly ignore the calls by Ethiopia as well as Kenya for peace and good-neighbourliness. They are whipping up war psychosis and clamped down the state of emergency with a view to suppressing the discontent of the working people.

The head of the Ethiopian state warned the Mogadishu regime of the dangerous consequences of the policy of territorial cliams.

PAST, FUTURE SOVIET-CUBAN TRADE COOPERATION LISTED

LD011142 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jan, TASS--TASS economic news analyst Aleksandr Stroganov writes:

In the new five-year plan period (1981-1985) economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba, the people of which mark the national holiday--Liberation Day--on 1 January, will be given a further development. This is indicated by the results of the coordination of the economic development plans of the two countries for the five-year period. The amount of the Soviet Union's technical assistance in the construction of industrial and other projects in Cuba in 1981-1985 is almost to double. Reciprocal goods turnover is to grow by fifty percent.

The relations between the two countries can be rightfully called a graphic embodiment of the principles of socialist internationalism. Fruitful contacts successfully develop in most diverse spheres of the economy, science and technology.

Twenty years ago the volume of bilateral trade ran at only 160 million roubles whereas in 1980, according to preliminary data, it has exceeded 4,500 million roubles.

In the first years of the formation of the young independent state trade with the Soviet Union ensured the supply of oil, grain, machinery and other commodities vitally important for the Cuban economy. The USSR, of course, did not seek to derive any advantages from the difficulties which Cuba experienced in that period. On the contrary, at the request of the Cuban side, Soviet deliveries increased in scope notwithstanding the considerable imbalance of reciprocal trade at that time.

At present Cuba is an equal partner of the Soviet Union, the purchases of Cuban commodities play a marked role in satisfying Soviet people's requirements. Suffice it to say that every third kilogram of sugar consumed in the USSR is made in Cuba. In the conditions of the unstable world market situation, the Soviet Union purchases a half of the exported Cuban sugar in a guaranteed way.

Nickel-cobalt concentrate, citrus fruits, tobacco and other projects have been built in Cuba with Soviet assistance. Good results of cooperation can be seen everywhere--in power development, machine building, metallurgy, computing engineering, light and sugar industries, transport and communications. The construction of the first atomic power station, a big metallurgical plant and other enterprises is to be started in Cuba soon. This is yet another illustration of the USSR's fraternal unselfish assistance in the economic development of Cuba.

IZVESTIYA PRAISES CUBA'S ROLE IN WORLD AFFAIRS

LD311319 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 25 December 1980 in its Morning Edition, front-pages a 1,000-word editorial entitled "Unity, Cohesion" on the "recently ended" Second Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress in Havana. The editorial views the PCC congress as "impressive evidence" of Cuba's "increased international prestige" and stresses Cuba's achievements since the First PCC Congress in 1975. The editorial also stresses Cuba's relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, relations which are becoming "increasingly strong," and hails Cuba's role within the nonaligned movement.

SOVIET, BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS ISSUE REPORT

LD201726 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 20 Dec, TASS--The interest in further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Brazil on the basis of strict observance of the principles of equality, sovereignty, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs was expressed by parliamentarians of the two countries. This is said in a report on the stay in the USSR of a delegation of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil, which the chairmen of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet Aleksey Chytikov and Vitaliy Ruben and head of the delegation, President of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil Flavio Marcillo agreed to publish.

The delegation was staying here on an official reply visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Soviet and Brazilian parliamentarians confirmed their striving to promote further development of mutually advantageous cooperation in the commercial, economic, scientific, technological and cultural spheres.

The sides expressed their concern over the fact that the international situation remains tense. They expressed the confidence that there is no alternative to detente, that detente meets the interests of all peoples.

The sides emphasized the need of curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament which is one of the most important means of consolidating world peace. They condemned the striving for establishing by pressure hegemonism of some countries over others.

NOVOYE VREMYA DEFENDS RAP OF AMBASSADOR WHITE

LD311321 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 51, 19 December 1980 publishes on page 31 a 700-word reply by NOVOYE VREMYA observer Aleksandr Baryshev to a letter from a U.S. reader on the Soviet media's "distortion" of U.S. diplomats' activities in El Salvador. Baryshev discusses Ambassador White's career in Paraguay as "Stroessner's adviser" and then in El Salvador, claiming that in White's time there have been "more and more dollar injections to support the repressive regime of the junta in El Salvador, a stepping up of activity by U.S. 'military specialists' there and so forth. Baryshev notes the withdrawal and subsequent resumption of U.S. aid to El Salvador and the appointment of new leaders who, he says, are "directly responsible for the military's monstrous crimes."

USUBALIYEV SPEECH AT KIRGIZ PARTY PLENUM

WA021753 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 15 Nov 80 pp 1-2

[Speech by T. U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee: "Steadfastly Increase the Effectiveness of the Economy, Improve Organizational and Political Work"]

[Text] As already reported, the scheduled plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia was held on 10 November. The plenum discussed the question "On the Results of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Tasks for the Republic's Party Organization Stemming From its Decisions and From the Speech at the Plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium." Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, gave a report.

The entire sociopolitical and labor life of Kirgizstan's communists and workers, Comrade Usubaliyev said, is underway today under the sign of the struggle for a worthy greeting for the party's 26th Congress and successful implementation of the decisions of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. And the closer we come to the day the congress opens, the wider the socialist competition unfolds in honor of this vital historical event.

Through selfless work the Soviet people express their infinite dedication to the cause of communism, they demonstrate their close solidarity with the Central Committee, with its Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the outstanding party and national leader of the day, the wise perpetuator of Lenin's cause, the great fighter for communism, peace, and social progress on the entire planet.

Our entire party, all the Soviet people, including communists and all workers of Kirgizstan, are expressing to beloved Leonid Ilich their inestimable thanks and most profound respect for his enormous personal contribution to the development and implementation of a fruitful domestic and foreign policy, to creative development of Marxist-Leninist science, for tireless noble activity to strengthen the economic and defensive might of our motherland, to improve the prosperity of the Soviet people, to the fusing of all the forces of socialism and progress, to insuring peace.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's exceptionally brilliant, profoundly impressive speech at the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum is a document of great political and mobilizing force, it arms the party and the people with an infinitely precise program of practical actions to prepare for the 26th CPSU Congress and for successful fulfillment of the plan for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Communists, all of Kirgizstan's workers, Comrade Usubaliyev emphasized, unanimously approve and fervently support the decisions of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, of the USSR Supreme Soviet session, and the positions and conclusions contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the Central Committee Plenum.

The workers of Kirgizstan in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples are achieving good results in all sectors of communist construction. The republic's national economy, in spite of great difficulties linked primarily with unfavorable weather conditions, is developing dynamically, steadfastly. In 10 months of this year the volume of industrial production rose 5 percent. Product earnings were R29.4 million above the plan. The manufacture of new machinery, instruments, and devices has been assimilated. In the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan approximately 800 types of industrial components with the state Mark of Quality will be manufactured.

Builders assimilated R604 million of capital investments in 10 months, while 55 vital installations and 313,000 square meters of housing went into operation. During the final year of the five-year plan, the real incomes of the population grew even more and retail trade turnover increased.

Rural workers successfully are fulfilling their socialist pledges. Especially noticeable results have been achieved in the development of grain farming. This year, a difficult one for this sector, every irrigated hectare produced on the average 33.3 quintals of spike crops and more than 53 quintals of grain corn.

The republic successfully fulfilled the 1980 grain procurement plan. More than 300,000 tons of grain were poured into the motherland's silo.

Cotton farmers achieved remarkable labor successes. Having overfulfilled this year's pledges, they sold more than 214,000 tons of seed cotton to procurement points. Bazar-Kurganskiy, Kara-Suyskiy, Suzakskiy, Leninskiy, Aravanskiy, and Fruzenskiy rayons made a vast contribution to these successes.

Plans to sell vegetables, potatoes, grapes, and melon crops to the state also were overfulfilled.

A further rise in animal husbandry will be achieved in the final year of the five-year plan. The average milk yield per cow at kolkhozes and sovkhozes at the end of the year will be approximately 2,700 kilograms. Sheep herders sheared 3.3 kilograms of fleece per sheep, got 98 lambs per 100 ewes, and sold the state approximately 43,000 tons of fine and semifine wool (in recorded weight). This is the first time they supplied this much fleece to the state.

For successes in the All-Union Competition workers in animal husbandry during the 1979-1980 winter period in the republic as a whole, as well as in Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast, six rayons, and nine farms, were awarded Honorary Certificates from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee.

The republic accurately is accomplishing established tasking for deliveries to the all-union fund of farming and animal husbandry products. As was the case previously we will adhere strictly to this state discipline.

Among the participants in the national socialist competition in the republic approximately 700,000 blue collar, kolkhoz, and engineering and technical workers made higher pledges in honor of the congress and they steadfastly are struggling to fulfill them. The collectives from about 100 enterprises and organizations, and from 3,800 shops, sections, and brigades fulfilled the 10th Five-Year Plan tasking. Twenty-two kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and Kochkorskiy and Toktogulskiy rayons as a whole fulfilled the five-year plan tasks for sale of all types of agricultural output to the state.

Speaking for the Kirgizstan Communist Party Central Committee Comrade Usubaliyev expressed sincere thanks to all the progressive workers of the 10th Five-Year Plan for their shock labor for the good of our great socialist homeland and wished them new successes in work.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan, Comrade Usubaliyev underscored, it is necessary not only to maintain the production rates achieved, but also to exceed them, to increase the technical level of the national economy even more. The difficulties and deficiencies which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev mentioned at the Plenum also are present in our republic. Unfortunately there are many. At first glance everything is fine with us. Overall the republic's industry is fulfilling the plan. At the same time many collectives not coping with taskings are hiding behind this. Several enterprises have allowed themselves to fall behind the five-year plan taskings on labor productivity growth and reduction in the production cost of products. They are not making efficient use of production capacities.

Initiating organizational work to insure fulfillment of the plan for the first year of the new five-year plan, attention needs to be concentrated on solution of the vital socioeconomic problems that L. I. Brezhnev put forth at CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

One such problem is continual improvement in the prosperity of the people, providing foodstuffs to the population, development of the food industry, and production of consumer goods. Much has been done in this regard, certainly. More than R200 million

of capital investments were spent in the republic during the five-year plan to develop sectors producing consumer goods. Annually industry assimilates more than 1,000 new types of models and styles of various consumer goods. Their production is growing.

Meanwhile we still have not achieved full satisfaction of the demands for consumer goods. Local and light industry, as well as machine building and furniture enterprises, are way behind. They fully are not using reserves for increasing output, expanding the assortment, and improving the quality of consumer goods.

The prolonged shortage of hosiery, especially knitted pants with feet for children, men's socks, and cotton knit underwear continues and the reconstruction of the Alamedin Hosiery Factory and the Frunze Knitting Association envisioned by the plan still has not been accomplished. Work on reconstruction of the Osh Silk Combine, the Sewing Association imeni Komsomol, and the Cloth Factory imeni 8 March is underway at an extremely slow rate. Monitoring the progress of reconstruction of these installations must become a daily matter for the appropriate party and Soviet organs.

There are great reserves in the food, meat and dairy, and other sectors of industry. There must be an overall improvement in the work of rail, motor vehicle, and air transport and in communications.

The October CPSU Central Committee Plenum set forth responsible tasking in the area of capital construction. Certain shifts for the better occurred in this sector in the republic. In 10 months there has been a 7 percent increase in the capital investments assimilated and the construction and installation work done as compared to the same period last year. However the state of affairs in capital construction remains intense and its present rates do not satisfy the national economy.

Year after year housing commissioning plans are not fulfilled and resources allocated for this purpose are not assimilated. In 10 months the annual plan has been slightly more than one-half fulfilled. Narynskaya and Issyk-Kulskaya oblasts and Keminskiy, Chuyskiy, and Panfilovskiy rayons especially are falling behind.

Contracting organizations in Minselstroy [Ministry of Rural Construction], Kirgizkolkozstroy Glavkirgizvodstroy, Minavtoshosdor [Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways], MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs], and other ministries and departments are not fulfilling the housing commissioning plan. The situation in this regard in the republic Ministry of Agriculture is extremely unsatisfactory.

Housing construction must interact with accomplishment of production tasks, it must be under the scrutiny of Soviets of Peoples' Deputies, strictly monitored by party committees. "I think," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "the Plenum will agree that this work must be looked upon as direct tasking from the party Central Committee." A great deal of work is ahead in order to implement the instructions of Leonid Ilich. First off--to reduce the volume of unfinished construction, to improve project planning and organization of construction production, and to strengthen the production base. The end result of the production--commissioning of installations and capacities--must be the main criterion for evaluation of the activities of construction organizations."

Comrade Usubaliyev placed special attention on problems concerning fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo decision on development of the country's foodstuffs program made at Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's initiative. This will require a high degree of organization and full mobilization of the efforts and knowledge of communists and of all workers. Reserves not brought to bear during this five-year plan must fully be used and new reserves need to be found and put to use.

The Central Committee Politburo decree, along with development of public animal husbandry, will focus party, Soviet, and economic organs on a considerable improvement in the output of meat and other products on the private plots of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and of all rural inhabitants.

Know-how in raising and fattening public livestock on individual farms very robustly is being introduced in the republic. A problem like creation of private plots at

enterprises and institutions merits more rapid solution. We must see to it that each large industrial enterprise, as early as next year but no later than 1982, has hothouses for raising vegetables, that it fattens enough large-horned cattle and pigs to supply its dining rooms, that it maintains a small poultry farm.

Comrade Usubaliyev emphasized that strengthening the feed base is very significant where increasing the output of animal husbandry products is concerned. Perennial grasses are the main reserve here. More must be planted and the yield increased. Late summer and mixed sowings need to be used more widely and there must be a decisive effort to expand sowings of such valuable crops as soya, pulse, and others.

We also must pay more attention to questions of increasing grain production. The task consists in the near years of bringing the yield of spike crops from each irrigated hectare up to 40 and that of corn up to 60 quintals per hectare overall throughout the republic.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan the republic must radically increase the production of sugar beet seeds. As early as next year we must supply 110,000 quintals of sugar beet seeds to the Russian Federation and increase this to 140,000 quintals by the end of the five-year plan. That is why party, Soviet, and agricultural organs and farm directors are obliged to specially monitor the organization of sugar beet seed growing.

Measures need to be taken to further improve vegetable and potato yield, to do everything necessary so that the republic's own production will meet its potato requirements by next year. To do so means not only to increase the yield of potatoes, but also to increase the area planted to them.

During the forthcoming five-year plan there will be a requirement significantly to increase the volume of work on aguicultural construction, both in the republic's farming zone and in the high mountin pastures, especially in Narynskaya, Issyk-Kulskaya and, Talasskaya oblasts.

Aguicultural construction, expansion of irrigated lands and pastures, is the No 1 task for the entire republican party organization. Undoubtedly, the state will provide a great deal of help in solution of this problem. But it would be incorrect to count only on state capital investments. Maximum kolkhoz resources need to be infused for assimilation of new lands. Many kolkhozes have great capabilities. Invested resources rapidly are recouped since sheep husbandry in the republic is a highly profitable sector of animal husbandry.

Direction of the aquicultural construction needs to be decisively improved. It is absolutely incomprehensible when aquicultural organizations in a part of a particular rayon build important installations and in so doing experience great difficulties with the work force and construction materials. Meanwhile party committees, Soviet ispolkoms, and rayon agriculture administrations not only do not provide them assistance, but are not even interested in their affairs. They often even look upon this construction only as the concern of republican organizations. We can no longer accept such an attitude.

We should initiate the tradition whereby urban industrial enterprises sponsor the five-year plan's important construction sites. In this case why shouldn't the Frunze gorispolkom sponsor the Nizhne-Alarchinskoye Water Reservoir and the South Bolshoy Chuyskiy Canal? And do this in such a way that it serves as an example for the republic's other industrial centers.

Successful fulfillment of the decisions of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, underscored Comrade Usubaliyev, will depend on a further rise in the organizational and political work by party organizations to mobilize workers to accomplish taskings in the first year of the new five-year plan. The efforts of all primary and shop party organizations and party groups must be directed to this end. In recent years many of them have gotten much stronger and have begun to operate with initiative and creativity. This was confirmed with new force during the election campaign now drawing to a close in the republic with city, rayon, and oblast party conferences.

At election party meetings and party conferences the republic's communists made approximately 15,000 critical comments intended for rayon, city, oblast, and republican party, Soviet, and economic organs and made many specific proposals for further improvement of party direction of economic and cultural construction. Approximately 30 percent of the critical comments and proposals already have been realized.

The mass media have been assigned responsible tasks. The press, TV, and radio must clearly and understandably bring to light the enormity of the peoples' labor, actively support creative initiatives and progressive know-how, more sharply criticize shortcomings and aid in eliminating them.

The urgent task for party central committees, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and for primary party organizations is continually to raise demandingness towards cadres and to improve their selection and assignment. The key to successful accomplishment of the large tasks facing the republic lies in the improvement of work with cadres.

There is a necessity to upgrade the responsibility of management cadres in solution of problems in ideological and indoctrinational work. It is important that every manager clearly recognize that the final goal of all economic activities is concern for the prosperity of the people, of the individual. "An attentive, concerned attitude towards a person," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the Central Committee Plenum, "must permeate the entire working style of party, Soviet, and economic organs, and of trade unions too, naturally. Such an attitude must become an immutable trait of the work of every manager--high and low level. There cannot and must not be any place in our Soviet way of life for bureaucracy, callousness, and superciliousness."

Organization of work to study and propagandize the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the USSR Supreme Soviet session, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum is one of the important tasks. Their content and significance should be disseminated to every individual so they will become the program for the daily activities of labor collectives, of every party organization, of every communist and worker in the republic. It is necessary to use all forms and resources of propaganda, agitation, and information for these purposes.

In conclusion Comrade Usubaliyev assured the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the workers of Soviet Kirgizstan will greet the 26th CPSU Congress with labor successes and successfully will fulfill the tasks of the first year of the new five-year plan.

RASULOV SPEECH AT TAJIK PARTY PLENUM

WA021925 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 2

[Speech by D. R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee: "Toward New, High Gains"]

[Text] Questions of a maximum increase in production efficiency and work quality, improvement in the economic mechanism, and strengthening the organizing role of party organizations were in the center of attention of those participating in the 17 November plenum of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee. D. R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee, gave a report.

In a brillant and meaningful speech replete with enormous concern about the welfare of the people delivered at the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev profoundly and comprehensively analyzed the results of the 10th Five-Year Plan and plans for 1981, the speaker stated. It contained tasking for the first year and for the 11th Five-Year Plan overall, pointed out ways to accomplish this tasking, revealed difficulties and deficiencies, showed ways to surmount them and move toward new successes in economic and social construction.

Our growth figures cannot but elicit a justifiable sense of pride. During the 5 years a sum R329 billion higher than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan was allocated from the national income for the prosperity of the people. The real incomes of blue collar, white collar, and kolkhoz workers rose. Outlays and benefits from public funds for free education, medical services, leisure, and old age maintenance increased R134 billion. Capital investments totalling R1.5 billion more than intended by the five-year plan were spent on housing construction. The Soviet people over the 5-year period will receive about 500 million square meters of living area.

Significant shifts also have occurred in our republic where development of the economy and improvement in the national welfare are concerned. A sum R3.6 billion more than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan will be directed from the national income for purposes involving improved prosperity. Real incomes of all categories of workers rose in comparison to the previous five-year plan and outlays and benefits from public funds increased R1.6 billion.

There will be R3.7 billion more industrial production and R1.1 billion more agricultural output, respectively.

Capital investments in the national economy were R1.75 billion, more than 80 industrial enterprises and shops went on line, and from all sources of financing workers will receive approximately 3 million square meters of housing. A large number of socio-cultural and domestic installations went into operation.

The average annual volume of gross output in agriculture for the 5-year period is rising by more than 18 percent compared to the planned 16 percent.

With great satisfaction today we note that our cotton farmers with honor coped with the five-year plan tasking. The motherland received 4.522 million tons of "white gold," 222,000 tons more than envisioned by the plan. Valuable fine-fiber cotton made up more than 1.33 million tons of this amount.

A record harvest was grown and brought in during the final year of the five-year plan. Our cherished goal--the million mark--was achieved. As of today more than 1.002 million tons of raw cotton have been procured. The plan to sell fine-fiber cotton to the state has been overfulfilled--more than 309,000 tons have been procured. A very important step in machine harvesting has been taken. For the first time machines widely were used in the picking of fine-fiber grades. This is a remarkable labor victory with which cotton farmers are greeting the 26th CPSU Congress. CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev rated their labor highly.

Allow me, comrades, to express the firm conviction that Leonid Ilich's warm heartfelt greeting, his good wishes, will inspire the republic's workers to new labor achievements. Our duty, a matter of honor, is to see to it that this gain becomes the norm in the future.

Workers in other sectors of agriculture also are completing the five-year plan confidently. Tasking to procure all types of plant husbandry products has been overfulfilled--grain, vegetables, potatoes, melon crops, grapes, as well as cocoons, silk, and karakul lambs. Further steps have been taken in development of all sectors of agricultural output, in strengthening its material base, in solution of social problems in rural areas.

This year the volume of consumer services rose almost 10 percent and retail sales will increase 6 percent.

These days the party, all Soviet people, live and labor under the enormous mobilizing effect of the decisions of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's constructive speech at that Plenum, and they are preparing a worthy greeting for our Communist Party's 26th Congress. Purposeful, interesting discussion of the materials from the Plenum and from the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is underway everywhere and a profound creative quest for new reserves is in progress. Each individual is measuring his contribution to make the motherland more beautiful and richer.

Looking to these materials, the workers of Tadzhikistan, like all the Soviet people, profoundly recognize the economic and political significance of the results of the five-year plan that is drawing to a close. They see more vividly the tasks of the new stage in implementation of the party's economic strategy.

Everything that has been accomplished provides firm grounds upon which to state that the republic, like the entire Soviet nation, is entering the 1980s with a rising economic and scientific-technical potential.

The fundamental instructions of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet sessions, and the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Increasing Production Efficiency and Work Quality" were considered and realized in the drafts of the State Plan for the Republic's Economic and Social Development and of the budget for 1981, which were presented for review by the Central Committee Plenum.

Analyzing the state of affairs in the republic, the speaker underscored that the primary requirement for insuring plan fulfillment in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan is to concentrate attention on solution of the vital socioeconomic problems put forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The supply of foodstuffs was put at the top of the list of the complex of multifaceted problems, whose solution determines the Soviet peoples' standard of living. Enormous work has been done en route to this goal. Its scales and results are apparent to everyone. Our own know-how convinces us of this. During the years following the March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the production and procurement of farm and animal husbandry products increased significantly in the republic and their per capita consumption rose.

During this five-year plan alone the average annual procurement of meat, in comparison to the Ninth Five-Year Plan, rose 28 percent, milk rose 49, eggs 74, potatoes 64, vegetables 59, melons 42, fruits 29, and grapes rose 65 percent.

However this growth still does not in full measure meet our needs. Difficulties in supplying cities and industrial centers such food products as meat and milk, about which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev spoke, also are being encountered in our republic. There are shortages of vegetables and potatoes.

Large capital investments have been made in agriculture in recent years and its material-technical base has been strengthened. However these resources always are

not used rationally and efficiently. The consequence is a large variety in the indicators. There are many farms where the invested resources give a good return and a continual growth in product output is maintained. Others are satisfied with average indicators, still others mark time and sometimes even surrender gains made.

Setting about accomplishing the tasking for the 11th Five-Year Plan, one must diligently and specifically examine the situation and more sternly deal with those who do not maintain the requisite level of economic management. Skillful and planned introduction of progressive know-how and modern technology and improvement in the organization of labor and production at kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm associations also to no small degree will determine the success in this area.

It is necessary without delay also to bring to bear other capabilities for improving the food balance. Possibilities are unfolding in the upcoming five-year plan for increased production of vegetables, potatoes, and especially of feed crops. Party, Soviet, and agricultural organizations must take measures to see that these possibilities are fully used.

An increase in the production of meat both in the public as well as in individual sectors, on enterprise private plots, should be looked upon as an especially important task. One must more steadfastly insure that each family living in a rural locale has livestock.

In his speech at the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum Comrade L. I. Brezhnev devoted special attention to preparation of a foodstuffs program in which problems of the development of agriculture and the sectors of industry serving it, of the procurements, storage, transportation, and processing of agricultural output, and of the work of the food industry and the trade in foodstuffs will be combined. This complex will be planned, financed, and monitored as a single whole, insuring high end results.

The republic Council of Ministers, Gosplan, the Academy of Sciences, and the corresponding ministries and departments must accelerate the development of measures to upgrade the republic's agroindustrial foodstuffs complex so that these measures are included as an organic part of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Then D. R. Rasulov dwelled on important ongoing tasks. The year is drawing to a close. Soon we must complete the harvest of the remaining cotton and without delay begin the late fall plowing, repair of equipment and pumping facilities, planning land use, water supply irrigation, leaching of the fields, and putting the irrigation and collecting main and drainage network in order. All conditions are extant for this to be accomplished with high quality and at the best times. Winter must productively be used to train cadres and to solve a number of other problems.

Rural construction must be stepped up. Many people have been released from field work, and this includes machine operators. They must be involved in construction and their training in construction professions needs to be organized.

A full range of questions linked to the wintering of livestock requires the closest attention. Animal husbandrymen now have especially responsible tasks. They must focus all their efforts in order to fulfill plans and pledges for the final year of the five-year plan and not permit a drop in productivity during the winter.

Improving the prosperity of the people, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out at the Plenum, requires serious shifts in the production of consumer goods. A rapid elevation of the Group "B" sectors is an urgent task of economic and political significance. In this connection D. R. Rasulov noted that continual attention was devoted to that problem in the republic during the years of the five-year plan. Production of Group "B" products rose R328 million or 40.4 percent. Extant enterprises were rebuilt and new ones were built. Production of almost 5,000 types of new components was assimilated with consideration for expansion of the assortment. Manufacture of products of the higher quality category increased 8 fold.

However, approaching the problem from the point of view of the decisions of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, one cannot avoid seeing serious deficiences,

choke points, and unsolved problems here. In spite of an annual overfulfillment of sales plans as a whole, a significant portion of the enterprises and associations is not coping with assignments. Deliveries of products based upon agreements and orders often are disputed. This ruins the normal rhythm of supply to the population. For 10 months of this year trading organizations failed to receive 14.7 million conditional cans of fruits and vegetables and 1,412 tons of household soap. About 11 million meters of cotton cloth, including printed calico, satin, and velvet, 138,000 square meters of silk cloth, 47,000 pairs of shoes, and slightly more than R1 million worth of enamelware failed to be produced.

The assortment of food products, including bakery items and consumer goods, slowly is expanding and being replenished. Effective ways to increase the output, broaden the assortment, and improve the quality of consumer goods must be developed and implemented.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum levied specific tasks on workers in agricultural machine building and in the chemical industry. In light of Plenum requirements the speaker underscored the importance of the tasks that lie ahead in 1980 for such plants as Tadzhikgidroagregat, Leninabadselmash, the Yavan Electromechanical Plant, the Vakhsh Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant, and others. They must do a lot of serious work to insure the output of the planned products and to use production capacities more fully.

Housing construction, as noted at the Plenum, is a great social problem. There is recognition of the necessity to maintain it at the present scale for all the upcoming years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, while improving quality at the same time.

This principled requirement determines all our work involving housing construction. Meanwhile, here plans continually are underfulfilled, resulting in no noticeable improvement in the amount of housing provided to the population. Housing construction is not being tied in strongly with accomplishment of production tasks. This led to a serious shortage of well-built housing and service, cultural, and trade facilities in new industrial cities like Yavan, and Tursunzad and at virgin land sovkhozes. We must envision measures to correct the situation and not let this happen in the future. We must end this falling behind in commissioning of housing blocks and in developing their water supply, sewers, heating, social centers, and roads.

Housing construction needs to be in the center of attention of the Soviets of Peoples' Deputies, under the constant supervision of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms. As L. I. Brezhnev put it, this work must be looked upon as direct tasking from the party Central Committee.

It was pointed out at the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum that the effective use of agriculture's capabilities in the most direct possible way is linked to solution of the countryside's social problems. Much has been and is being done in this area. Conversion to integrated construction of kolkhoz and sovkhoz settlements was intended in the republic. During the years of the five-year plan 619,100 square meters of housing were built in rural locales through state capital investments and kolkhoz resources. More than R163.5 million have been assimilated in construction of rural installations intended for education, municipal, and consumer-cultural purposes.

Meanwhile there are considerable shortcomings here as well. Capital investments are not being assimilated fully and plans to commission housing, schools, pre-school children's faciliites, and installations for cultural, domestic, and public services are being disrupted.

The problems of rebuilding rural locales must be solved energetically, wisely, and skillfully, taking prospects into account and seeking the necessary resources for so doing.

Now, following compilation of the 1981 capital construction plan the republic's Gosplan and the ministries and departments must completely balance its volumes with the capacities of the construction organizations and concentrate material and labor resources

at the most important underway construction projects, strictly prohibiting the practice of resource dilution. Timely and skillful solution of the problem of supplying needed components, equipment, and special materials is the province of client and contractor engineering services. There is a necessity to improve labor organization in construction and the incentives system, to introduce cost accounting, to create the conditions for builders' highly productive labor, to improve the training of these cadres, and to accomplish steadfast measures to form stable collectives.

In the time remaining until year's end we must take exhaustive measures to insure the activation of all planned underway construction projects, and the especially important capacities primarily.

Rural builders, especially the organizations in Glavtadzhikvodstroy, must insure the commissioning in November-December of 4,500 hectares of new irrigated land, accelerate the rates of work to improve reclamation of an area exceeding 6,000 hectares, and place all planned installations in operation.

Further D. R. Rasulov emphasized that tasks assigned by the party require considerable improvement in how public health is organized, improvement in the operation of trade, public dining, consumer services, and municipal services, i.e., of those sectors directly linked to consumer services.

The directors of the ministries of trade, consumer services, public health, municipal services, social security, of Tadzhikpotrebsoyuz, and the Tadzhikplodovoshch Chief Directorate should establish firmer control over the state of affairs, insure the precise operation of subordinate enterprises and institutions, and step up efforts against bureaucracy, waste, abuses, and inattention to people.

The speaker devoted great attention to the question of indoctrinating cadres and to the battle against such vital harmful phenomena as bureaucracy, callousness, and formalism. These problems, he underscored, always must be handled by party and soviet organs.

D. R. Rasulov then dwelled on the problems of supplying fuel and energy to the national economy and of rational use of fuel and energy resources. In these areas, he said, strict national order needs to be established. In these areas, he said, strict national order needs to be established. First off we must intensify the preparation of enterprises, available housing, public health facilities, and administrative buildings and facilities for winter operations, we must insure the economic and uninterrupted operation of technological and thermal power equipment.

Workers in transport organizations have been assigned responsible tasks. Their rhythmic operation is a decisive condition for the normal functioning of the entire national economic complex. Which problems require primary attention? Primarily insuring the fulfillment of plan tasking by all transport enterprises. No longer can we be content with about one-half of the motor pools systematically not coping with plans. All this should be looked upon as a direct consequence of low production discipline on the part of drivers and vehicle enterprise directors falling down on the job.

Just as before the work of passenger-carrying vehicle transport results in many reproaches and complaints. The Dushanbe party gorkom, gorispolkom, and the ministries of motor transport and municipal services must more attentively listen to workers' comments and suggestions concerning routes and adherence to schedules, concerning proper use of transport resources.

There are serious shortcomings in rail transport and in the work of aviation enterprises. The manner of service provided passengers at airports and train stations, as well as en route service, is wanting. Road construction plans are not being fulfilled, especially in rural locales. Almost all the road building organizations in the Ministry of Construction and Maintenance of Roads are failing to cope with these plans. We must approach the solution of these problems also from the standpoint of the high requirements of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Improvement in the control of the national economy is one of the main conditions for raising production efficiency and, on this basis, further improvement in the prosperity of the people. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev isolated two questions from this great and urgent problem: broad use of goal-oriented programs and a correct relationship between centralism and democratic principle. Only the center, he underscored, can control the national economy as a single whole, can oppose departmental and local tendencies. However we must comprehensively develop the initiative of labor collectives and economic managers to insure the normal functioning and development of the economy. There is a necessity for the fundamental grouping of operational problems to be solved at the level where they can be solved quickly, without extraneous delays. The very important trends in the work of party, soviet, and economic organs are contained in these instructions. The task is to implement them.

"We have a lot of work ahead of us," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the Plenum. "In the eighties the transition of the economy onto the rails of intensive development must be completed, labor productivity and quality must be increased sharply. Improving the level of economic work and indoctrinating cadres with purposefulness, responsibility, and initiative remain an immutable condition for production successes."

In the light of this requirement party committees must improve their work style, know in depth the life and affairs of labor collectives, proficiently influence matters. It goes without saying here that there cannot be the slightest tutelage, meetings getting carried away, or replacement of economic organs.

Successful accomplishment of the decisions of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum greatly will depend upon further elevation of the level of organizational and political work by party organizations to mobilize communists, all workers, for successful fulfillment of the tasking for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Now the urgent task of party committees, primary party organizations, and local Soviets of Peoples' Deputies is successfully to complete the 1980 plan and embark upon the 11th Five-Year Plan with a good margin.

Socialist pledges for 1981 must be developed and made and work organized for their fulfillment in every labor collective, in rayons, cities, and oblasts. The rich know-how in organization of labor rivalry from the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan and everything positive accumulated by party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must be brought to bear.

Our plenum is underway at that wonderful time when preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress continues to expand throughout the party and the country. Elections to primary party organizations are over. These days the pre-Congress election campaign reached a new, important stage--rayon and city party conferences are in progress. Oblast conferences will follow. The delegates' main task is exactingly, from party positions, to analyze the results of the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the party's 25th Congress, having devoted the requisite attention to all aspects of work--political, organizational, and ideological. An important aspect is attentively to listen to the critical comments and proposals put forth at the conferences and to bring them under constant control. A purposeful proficient reaction to critical comments is one indicator of the maturity of party committees, the proof of their effective work.

Everywhere one sees now the growing political and labor enthusiasm of the people striving for a worthy greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress. In industry 31 enterprises, 75 shops and sections, 439 brigades, and about 11,000 workers reported early fulfillment of five-year plans. Dozens of progressive people each fulfilled two and even three five-year plan taskings. Hundreds of new heroes gave this year to agriculture. The overwhelming majority of rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes successfully fulfilled the five-year plan tasks to develop agricultural output.

The task for party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and the mass media is comprehensively to support this labor enthusiasm, to expand the patriotic movement with the slogan "A shock finish to the five-year plan, a worthy greeting for the party's 26th Congress!"

In conclusion D. R. Rasulov expressed confidence that the republic's communists and workers will put forth total efforts to guarantee successful fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan, in a worthy manner greet the 26th CPSU Congress, with even greater energy labor to fulfill 1981 plans and to implement the tasks assigned by the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

BAPTIST LEADER DESCRIBES RELIGION IN USSR

LD011640 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Jan 81

[From the "People and Events" feature]

[Text] Concerning the new year, Aleksey Bychkov, the head of the Baptist Church here in the Soviet Union, asked us to convey his best wishes to all the listeners of Radio Moscow. Incidentally there are over 20 diverse religious denominations in this country. In our turn we asked Aleksey Bychkov to tell us about his church:

Before the 1917 socialist revolution, the Baptist and other protestant churches lacked any rights because the Russian Orthodox Church was in a privileged position. It was a government church. Revolution made them all equal before the law. So together with other churches our Baptist church got an opportunity to profess its religion freely. Soviet citizens are guaranteed the right to conscience, that is to profess any religion or to profess no religion at all, and the right to conduct religious worship. Incitement of hostility or hatred on religious grounds is prohibited by the constitution. Aleksy Bychkov went on to say that they cannot complain of any coercion on the part of the government. There are over 5,000 congregations of evangelical Baptish Christians with half a million parishioners. New prayer houses have opened in Alma-Ata, Vilnius, Rostov on the Don. Temples are under construction in Leningrad, Kuibyshev, Tashkent and other towns. The Bible, Gospels, collections of religious psalms, calendars and (?THE JOURNAL of BROTHERLY HERALD)--are regularly issued in the Soviet Union. Religious literature from abroad is also disseminated among Soviet Baptists. The national Baptist Council affiliates believers of various trends such as evangelical Christians, Baptists, Pentecostals and fraternal Mennonities. As Christians we alienate [as heard] our words to people's conscience, bring our prayers to God so that peace and prosperity (?triumph) on earth.

RSFSR PAPER DISCUSSES MEDIA AUDIENCE RESEARCH

LD241001 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 20 December 1980 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Department of Ideological Problems" a 2,000-word article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V. Korobeynikov, chief of the public opinion sector of the USSR Academy of Sciences Sociological Research Institute, entitled "Audience Requirements." Noting that the Soviet mass media have an audience comprising 98 percent of the country's adult population, the article stresses that these media, particularly newspapers and periodicals, should take greater account of the wishes of that audience regarding what it is offered. The article goes on to point out: "Sociological research shows that problems of morality and education, for example, occupy a front place in the hierarchy of people's interests. Readers, listeners and viewers are particularly interested in materials on relationships in the labor collective, in the family and among neighbors in the apartment block or on the farm." It continues: "During a study of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA readers' requirements 64 percent of those questioned said that the newspaper should write more in a critical light, first, about drunkeness, theft and immoral conduct and, second, about shortcomings in the education of children and adolescents in the family and in the school. Some 36 percent of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA subscribers feel a need for increased criticism of shortcomings in planning and management at enterprises (mismanagement, storm-tactics, spoilage, low labor and production discipline, formalism in organizing socialist competition)." It is also stated that people would like to know more about life in foreign countries, and that 90 percent of people questioned complained of repitition of identical information in different publications.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER DESCRIBES FUTURE PROJECTS

LD301058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Correspondent's Interview with Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Shamshin, USSR communications minister on Brezhnev's greetings to USSR Communications Ministry workers--recorded]

[Text] The country's communications workers are inspired by the cordial words of greeting from Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev and will work with still greater energy and persistence in carrying out the coming tasks, and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan are quite a few.

Automation of intercity telephone communications is to be increased to more than 60 percent. This will ensure an increase in intercity calls by 50 percent and will approximately double the number of lines on which calls can be secured immediately. Over 8 million telephones are to be installed, mainly for those subscribers who live in apartments. Everyone knows that the residents of big cities have been awaiting this event with impatience.

Development of the network of reception of newspaper columns by telegraphic methods, especially through the use of satellites, will guarantee the simultaneous regular delivery of central papers to subscribers in another twenty oblast centers.

There will be further development of the tv and radio network. The second all-union tv program will embrace all five broadcasting belts.

BRIEFS

OIL PIPELINE--The 5-year plan has been fulfilled by the directorate of trunk oil pipelines of western and north-western Siberia for moving oil. Over the period the volume of oil transported has increased by almost 2 and 1/2 times. Tyumen workers have dispatched 1.2 billion tons of oil. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 23 Dec 80 LD]

TYUMEN OIL PRODUCTION--Provisional results for Tyumen oil production last year show that over 300 million tons of liquid fuel and chemical raw materials were obtained. This is more than twice as much as in the last year of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The aim this year is to exceed 320 million tons of fuel. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Jan 81 LD]

SUCCESSES, FAILINGS OF ARMY PRESS REVIEWED

LD311147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 80 p 2

[Unattributed "Press Review": "In a United Fraternal Family"]

[Text] There is probably no subunit or ship in the army and navy in which servicemen of different nationalities do not serve. The personnel of every military collective form a united combat family welded together by their common duty and common cause. This is now finding particularly vivid expression in servicemen's patriotic desire to greet the 26th CPSU Congress with new achievements in combat and political training.

SLAVA RODINY, the newspaper of the Red Banner Carpathian Military District, demonstrates in detail the friendship and comradely cohesion of the multinational troop collectives, each of which is a clear image of the great family of USSR peoples. Together with all Soviet people, servicemen are making a worthy contribution to strengthening the homeland's defense might, are reliably protecting its sacred borders and are vigilantly guarding peace and the peoples' security.

Work to explain and discuss the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress of the "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990" is being extensively carried out in the district's units and subunits. So far as SLAVA RODINY is concerned, it has become the number one topic to comprehensively showcase this work. The paper gives constant coverage to the course of the pre-congress socialist competition and assigns a prominent place to instilling in soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers and officers a sense of pride in their multinational homeland, great involvement with the united fraternal family of our country's peoples and the desire to fulfill their constitutional duty still better. Under the rubrics "From Congress to Congress," "The Way of Life is Soviet," "Reflections Before the Congress," "We are Strong by Virtue of the Leninist Friendship Among the Peoples," "Following the Routes of the 10th 5-Year Plan" and "Guaranteed by the Constitution" the paper systematically features material about our motherland's confident march along the road to communism, the unshakable friendship among the USSR peoples and the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy.

The paper regularly features material about the cohesion of troop collectives' personnel. In one issue a report by Maj N. Belyy headlined "Multinational Family" gives an interesting account, citing convincing examples, of the martial deeds of the servicemen of a subunit where Russians and Ukrainians, Azerbaijanis and Georgians, Belorussians and Moldavians, Lithuanians and Ossetians, Turkmenians and Kazakhs, Tadzhiks and Uzbeks perform combat missions shoulder to shoulder.... The servicemen live as a harmonious, inviolable family, the writer stresses. They are all equal citizens and sons of our immense motherland, and armed defenders of it. The report describes an evening gathering at the map of the motherland devoted to Kazakhstan. The gathering discussed L.I. Brezhnev's book "Virgin Lands" and the way representatives of different nationalities waged the struggle for Kazakhstan grain.

Most of the items about working people's successes and the peoples' friendship are characterized by a specific approach and the skillful selection of facts and are well argued. In widely discussing and explaining in its pages the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress, SLAVA RODINY publishes articles by representatives of various nationalities and ethnic groups.

The newspaper acts correctly in regularly featuring stories about people of the older generations, representatives of various nationalities, who defended our gains with weapon in hand in the battles against the socialist homeland's enemies. The reader makes a point of looking at items under the rubrics "Monuments of Martial Glory" and "Valor."

They teach present-day servicement courage and the constant readiness to accomplish exploits and help to instill the qualities characteristic of internationalist patriots. The report "Reflection of Fiery Days," which vividly portrayed the combat exploits of servicemen--courageous sons and daughters of the multinational Soviet homeland--should be ranked among the paper's successes.

With a view to educating personnel in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and inviolable friendship among the USSR peoples, SLAVA RODINY seeks to give the widest possible coverage to the agitation and propaganda work launched among the district's troops during the period of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress. In the process the editorial board makes use of various genres and ways of presenting the material.

FLAG RODINY, the paper of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, has also achieved creative successes in this area. The rubrics "Our Socialist Way of Life," "A Right Guaranteed by the Constitution" and "In the Constellation of Fraternal Republics" have become firmly established in the paper. The "Panorama" Saturday pages regularly feature articles and reports describing the friendship among our country's peoples and their selfless labor for the good of the motherland.

The newspaper seeks new ways of presenting material. A little while ago it introduced the rubric "A Journey Through the Cities of the Black Sea Area. From the Chorokh to the Danube." Readers react with interest to the stories about Soviet people's labor achievements and the changes that have occurred in our motherland's life in the period between the 25th and 26th CPSU congresses.

These newspapers' editorial collectives have accumulated definite experience of covering the Soviet people's successes in communist building and the theme of the peoples' friendship and internationalism. At the same time not all reserves are being used in this important work, and there are omissions. For instance, the papers could reveal in more detail the nature of socialist internationalism and showcase more extensively the practical work of commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations to educate personnel in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and the peoples' friendship.

One shortcoming is the fact that there is a lack of purpose and a certain inconsistency in the coverage of these themes. The featured items are not always notable for the profundity of their content and sometimes suffer from the repetition of truisms. They lack thought, polemical arguments and the businesslike and instructive showcasing of leading experience. For instance, in FLAG RODINY, along with successful articles such as "We Educate Patriots" by Warrant Officer V. Gubanov, two largely similar reports by that same writer--"Strong by Virtue of Friendship" and "Friendship is a Help in Labor"--appeared within a short space of time. These were superficial items that duplicated one another.

It is still only rarely that you find an item on this topic in the "'Pennant' Komsomol and Youth Club" (SLAVA RODINY). And FLAG RODINY devoted one of its "From Congress to Congress" pullout pages to an important question--the growth of the USSR's economic potential. Unfortunately, the feature was overloaded with facts and figures and failed to vividly showcase the greatness of Soviet people's labor and the contribution of all the country's peoples and nationalities to further strengthening its economic and defense might.

District and fleet newspapers are faced with crucial tasks. In the course of the nation-wide preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress editorial collectives' efforts must be directed toward broader and more effective propaganda of the Soviet people's achievements in communist building, the profound demonstration of the Soviet Armed Forces' educational role and the mobilization of personnel for new successes in combat and political training and in competition. [paragraph continues]

Featured materials must demonstrate more vividly how ardent love of the homeland is forged into servicemen's martial deeds, and how representatives of the different nationalities of our vast country, shoulder to shoulder, honorably fulfill their military duty.

The education of personnel in the spirit of boundless devotion to the Communist Party's cause and in the spirit of friendship among our country's peoples is an important task of every editorial collective, a task that must be resolved constantly, creatively and to high ideological standards.

YEPISHEV VISITS NOVOSIBIRSK MILITARY ACADEMY

LD311445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Dec 80 p 1

[Lt Col N. Batarchuk report: "Visit to Academy"]

[Text] Red Banner Siberian Military District--Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, visited Novosibirsk's 60th Anniversary of Great October Higher Military-Political Combined Arms Academy yesterday, 25 December. He acquainted himself with the organization of the academic process, visited lecture halls, talked with students and made an entry in the honor book of the academy's museum.

Army General A.A. Yepishev also met the academy's command and political and teaching personnel and wished the collective a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER WRITES IN ARMY PAPER

LD311409 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 28 December 1980 carries on page 2, under the rubric "From the Congress to Congress": "For Efficiency and Quality," a 2,400-word article by Army General V. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister. Petrov outlines developments in the Ground Forces in the period between congresses, with particular reference to ways in which "the tasks of further improving the quality and efficiency of combat and political training" has been tackled.